CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 38 of 1913.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 20th September 1913.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

England and Turkey 973
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
The significance of the latest Russo-Turkish conflict on the Persian frontier ... ... *ib.*
Anglo-German friendship ... ... *ib.*
The triumph of Germany .. .. *ib*
India and the Anglo-Russian Convention ... *ib.*
South-African Indians and the new Immigration Laws ... ... *ib.*

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—*Police*—

The Cawnpore riots 974
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
Dispersal of a public meeting at Lucknow ... *ib.*
Dacoities in Eastern Bengal ... ... *ib.*
Ibid 975
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
Crime in Contai ... ... *ib.*
Charge of indifference of the public to help the police ... ... *ib.*
A coolie case ... ... *ib.*
A contradiction ... ... *ib.*
Illicit sale of cocaine 976

(b)—*Working of the Courts*—

Mr. Rasul's case 976
An Indian assulted by a European ... ... *ib.*
The Calcutta Small Cause Court ... ... *ib.*

(c)—*Jails*—

Nil.

PAGE.

(d)—*Education*—

Mr. Hornell's appointment 976
Certain University lecturerships and the Government of India ... ... *ib.*
Sir Asutosh Mukerjee and the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University 977
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
The future location of the Sibpur Engineering College ... ... *ib.*

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration*—

Malaria 977

(f)—*Questions affecting the land*—

Transfer of raiyati jot 979

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation*—

Wanted repairs to an embankment ... 979
The Damodar embankments ... ... *ib.*
Ibid 980
A railway complaint ... ... *ib.*

(h)—*General*—

The working of the Press Act 980
Ibid 981
Recent defeat of Government in Council ... *ib.*
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
The partition of Midnapore 982
Ibid 983
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
The encashment of oil-stained currency notes ... *ib.*
Mr. Montagu's speech 984
Postal complaints ... ... *ib.*
Consumption of hemp and opium ... ... *ib.*
The Registrar of the Revenue Department, Bengal Secretariat ... ... *ib.*
Government servants and the prevailing high prices 985

PAGE.

(*h*)—*General*—concluded.

Eastern Bengal men and clerkships in the Secretariat and departmental offices 985
Sir James Meston's removal from the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces immediately demanded ... ... *ib.*
The Sonali Masjid of Delhi 986
A complaint against Mr. Beatson Bell ... *ib.*
The European Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipur ... *ib.*

III.—LEGISLATION.

Nil.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Flood relief 986
Ibid 987
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
Ibid ... ... *ib.*

PAGE.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE—*concluded.*

Flood relief 987
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
The Mohunt of Tarakeswar 988
An allegation against a Deputy Magistrate ... *ib.*
The threatened famine in Bengal ... ... *ib.*
Alleged scarcity in Khulna ... ... *ib.*

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Home Rule for Ireland 989
The Liberal Party and India ... ... *ib.*
Education and self-government in India ... *ib.*
Education and the depressed classes ... ... *ib.*
Causes of Moslem unrest ... ... *ib.*
Ibid 990
Ibid 991
Mr. V. Madhava Rao on British Rule in India ... 992
"Maud Allan" ... ... *ib.*
Ibid ... ... *ib.*
Musalmans and the Viceroy's statue at Patna ... 993

URIYA PAPERS.

Nil.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Assamese.				
1	"Bunhi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bis Borua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
	Bengali.				
3	"Aitihasik Chitra" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500 to 800
4	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode ...	700
5	"Alochana" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	500
6	"Archana" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta	800
7	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 36 years.	700
8	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj ...	Do. ...	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	1,000
9	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 72 years.	500
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P)	Do	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	500
11	"Aryyabartta" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	1,000
12	"Atithi" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Bhabataran Das ; age 23 years ...	200
13	"Avasar" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 23 years.	1,600
14	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen	.....
15	"Ayurveda Hitaishini" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta ...	500
16	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri ...	.....
17	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia	Do. ...	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 37 years.	5,000
18	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do. ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 53 years.	500
19	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
20	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy	.....
21	"Balak" (P)	Calcutta	Do ..	J. M. B. Duncan	9,800
22	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt	700
23	"Bandana" (P)	Baidyabati ...	Do. ...	.....	...
24	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 55 years.	150
25	"Bangadarsan" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	900
26	"Banga Janani" (N) ...	Rangpur	Weekly ...	Sasimohan Adhikary, Hindu, Rajbansi ; age 40 years.	500
27	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Do ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 28 years.	1,500
28	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta... ...	Do. ...	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 56 years,	15,000
29	"Bangiya Baisya Suhrid" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli ; age 35 years.	480
30	"Bankura Darpan" (N) ...	Bankura	Weekly ...	Rama Nath Mukherji ; age 52 years...	453
31	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh ; age 35 years	800
32	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	625
33	"Basumati" (N)... ..	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 41 years.	19,000
34	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly ..	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu Brahmin ; age 28 years.	550
35	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi ...	12,000
36	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
37	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	600
38	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
39	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.	1,000
40	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar ...	300
41	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu Brahmin ; age 39 years.	960
42	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N) ...	Bolpur ... ...;	Do. ...	Divakara Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years.	325
43	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu Brahmin ; age 32 years.	1,500
44	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hât ...	Weekly ...	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	600
45	"Brahman" (P) ...	Bagirhat	Monthly ...	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	150

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
46	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000
47	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal	Do. ...	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	625
48	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur, and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
49	"Bratya" (P)	Jayanagar ...	Do. ...	Raicharan Saddar Hindu Bratya Kshatriya, Poda; age 36 years.	About 500
50	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...	Burdwan	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha; age 31 years.	1,000
51	"Byabasa O Banijya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu	.....
52	"Byabasayi" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Haripada Banerji	.....
53	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha; age 30 years.	500 to 700
54	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh ..	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu Kayastha; age 42 years.	800
55	"Chhatra Sakha" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly ...	.....	500
56	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	400
57	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia	Do. ...	Dr. Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
58	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kaviraj Paresh Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girija Bhusan Ray, Vaidya.	500
59	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	300
60	"Chinsurah Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukerji	1,000
61	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; 42 years.	2,000
62	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	750
63	"Darsak" (N)	Calcutta	Do. ...	.....	.....
64	"Devalya" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ..	Girija Sankar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A.	800
65	"Dharma O Karma" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
66	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
67	"Dharma Prascharak" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	2,000
68	"Dhruba" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha; age 36 years.	800
69	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsurah ...	Weekly ...	Mukundadeo Mukerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,500
70	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 76 years.	300
71	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	600
72	"Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ashutosh Kundu, Hindu, Mudi by caste; age 28 years.	1,000
73	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah ...	400
74	"Grihastha (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	500
75	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Do.	Daily ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61.	500
76	"Hakim" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30.	500
77	"Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka." (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 55 years.	280
78	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
79	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	290
80	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
81	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	28,000
82	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
83	"Homeopathy-Chikitsa Patra." (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian; age 48 years.	450
84	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
85	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid	.....
86	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Musulman; age about 33 years.	700
87	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
88	"Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
89	"Jahannabi" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years.	1,400
90	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
91	"Jasohar" (N)	Jessore	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
92	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthy ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
93	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ...	1,000
94	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
95	"Kajer Loke" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
96	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly ...	Shashikanta Bhattacharya, Brahmin; age 27 years.	100
97	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	125
98	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 42 years	600
99	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years.	500
100	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 65 years.	750
101	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna	Weekly ...	Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	500
102	"Kohinoor" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Muhammad Rusun Ali Choudhuri ...	700
103	"Krishak" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Nikunja Behari Dutt	1,000
104	"Krishi-Sampad" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayatha; age 33 years.	800
105	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 35 years.	500
106	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 43 years.	400
107	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 58 years.	200
108	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	1,000
109	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
110	"Mahisya-Suhrid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 30 years.	350
111	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
112	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,000
113	"Manbhum (N)	Purulia	Weekly ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	About 500
114	"Medini Bandhab" (N) ...	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.	600
115	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	500
116	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
117	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
118	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 38 years.	1,000
119	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	206
120	"Namasudra Suhrid" (P) ...	Faridpur ...	Monthly ...	Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Namasudra; age 35 years	600
121	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	150
122	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
123	"Natya Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabanik; age 31 years.	100
124	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	400
125	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	2,800
126	"Nava Jivani" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Revd. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	200 to 300
127	"Navya Bharat" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	1,000 to 1,500
128	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly ...	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
129	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town ..	Do. ...	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	290
130	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	650
131	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat ...	Monthly ...	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	About 500
132	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, cast and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	Bengali—continued.				
133	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
134	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
135	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukherji	800
136	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Hari Charan Das	500
137	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do.	Bi-weekly ...	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 38 years	400
138	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
139	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta, Brahmin; age 36 years.	650
140	"Prajapati" (P)... ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	750
141	"Prabhat" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Mitra	200
142	"Prabhakar" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Mohammad Aiyub Khan	500
143	"Prakriti" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Sen	1,000
144	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goala; age 42 years.	645
145	"Pratikar" (N)	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	506
146	"Prativa" (P)	Dacca	Monthly ...	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly... ..	750
147	"Prabasi" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ..	Ashutosh Mukharji	500
148	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A. ...	5,000
149	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A.	300
150	"Puja" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Kshirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A. ...	250
151	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Bose	200
152	"Purulia Darpan" (N) ...	Purulia	Weekly ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700
153	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
154	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P).	Rangpur	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L. ..	500
155	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol	Weekly ...	.....	200
156	"Sadhak" (P)	Nadia	Monthly ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 32 years.	200
157	"Sahitya" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ...	1,500
158	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,800
159	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna ...	500
160	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu Brahmin; age 33 years,	1,000
161	"Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath	700
162	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das	450
163	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Roy	.....
164	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das	700
165	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das	200
166	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years.	300
167	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL B., Christian; age 45 years,	450
168	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
169	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
170	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
171	"Santi" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	200
172	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	.....	.....
173	"Saswati" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy	.....
174	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Belgachia ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	.....
175	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumadi, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400
176	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo, age 43 years.	400
177	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey, age 56 years ...	200
178	"Sisu" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,300
179	"Sourava"	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	.....
180	"Siksha" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L. ...	200
181	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	125
182	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury, age 35 years.	1,000
183	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
184	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
185	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Rev. A. L. Sarkar	800
186	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.	250
187	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 30 years.	750
188	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika. (N)	Do.	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravati Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,700
189	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarnabanik; age 29 years.	1,000

No.
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
190	"Suhrid" (N)	Bakarganj ...	Weely ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	150
191	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra	900
192	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	500
193	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B. A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
194	"Sudhi" (P)	Howrah	Do. ...	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
195	"Suravi" (P)	.....	.....	.....	.....
196	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M. A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.	500
197	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M. B. ...	4,500
198	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others ...	300
199	"Tara" (P)	Do.	Irregular ...	Tarapada Chatterji, age 28 years ...	250
200	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M. A., and others	500
201	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Bijay Nath Majumdar	600
202	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore	300
203	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah	Do. ...	Bahis Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 38 years.	1,800
204	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,250
205	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 2,000
206	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti ...	.....
207	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly ...	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 25 years.	450
208	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	150
209	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda	1,500
210	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami ...	3,000 to 10,000
211	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	250
212	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majundar, M.A., and others	100
213	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Do.	Do, ...	Banku Behari Dhar	500
214	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., ...	900
215	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Nath	750
216	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick	300
217	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	600
218	"Vandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati ...	Monthly ...	.....	.....
219	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Do, ...	Bipin Chandra Pal and others ...	700
220	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years,.	1,000
221	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	Do. ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	.....
222	"Vikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.	100
223	"Vasanti" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Hara Govinda Siromani ...	.....
	English-Bengali.				
224	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu Brahmin.	300
225	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	G. C. Basu	600
226	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	.....
227	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ..	Do.	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 46 years.	500
228	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
229	"Jagannath College Magazine.' (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo ...	.....
230	"Loyal Citizens" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	.....	600
231	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	.....
232	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly ...	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar ...	300
233	"Sanjaya" (N)	Fardipur	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	500
234	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A.	1,200
235	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	550
	Garo.				
236	"Achikni Ripeng" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	E. G. Phillips	400
237	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	.....	.....
	Hindi.				
238	"Barabazar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Sadananda Sukul	600
239	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,400

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
240	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
241	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P)	Ranchi	Monthly ...	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
242	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Daily ...	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	300
243	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 27 years.	300
244	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	Harikissan Joshar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years	550
245	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do.	Monthly ...	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
246	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
247	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly ...	R. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya ...	500
248	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	1,000
249	"Sevak" (P)	Do.	Do. ...	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
250	"Sudharak" (N) ..	Do.	Weekly ...	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 50 years.	500
	Parvatiya.				
251	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 60 years.	400
	Persian.				
252	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ...	500
	Poly-lingual.				
253	"Devanagar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L. ...	500
254	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Do.	Do. ...	S. T. Jones	500
255	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah	Do. ..	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
	Sanskrit.				
256	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Das	500
	Bengali Sanskrit.				
257	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ..	Jessore	Monthly ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 60 years,	940
258	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
	Urdu.				
259	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily ...	Nawab Ali, Muhammadan ...	1,000
260	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Do.	Do. ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ...	700
261	"Hilal" (N)	Do.	Weekly ...	Maulana Abul Kalem Ayed, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
262	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly ...	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A, and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fazlul Wahab.	.....

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st July 1913.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi"	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
2	"Prantavasi"	Netrokona ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
3	"Mondar Mala" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Umes Chandra Vidyaratna ...	.....
4	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....

I.—Foreign Politics.

DAILY URDU HABLUL MATIN, Sept. 14th, 1913.

England and Turkey.

THE *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 14th September remarks that it has always been the policy of England not to allow other Powers to disturb the balance of power. With the advance of German influence in Turkey she made friends with Russia. Russia considered her friendship with England as one of her greatest political triumphs, as without England's co-operation it would have been impossible for her to extend her empire in Asia, especially in Persia. England, on her part, sought Russian friendship as it helped her in settling many political questions of importance. Her friendship became in a way a menace to German aspirations. But in view of the grave changes which the Balkan war has brought about and which has again brought Germany into prominence in Turkish politics, England has considered it politic to win over the Turks by refusing to participate in the act of ejecting Turkey from Adrianople.

AL-HILAL, Sept. 3rd & 10th, 1913.

Ibid.

2. *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 3rd and 10th September reviews the services which Turkey has rendered to England and the relationship which has existed between them, and remarks that Turkey is still ready to serve England only if she (England) takes the initiative to win over Turkey.

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS HABLUL MATIN, Sept. 8th, 1913.

The significance of the latest Russo-Turkish conflict on the Persian frontier.

3. The *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th September, referring to the latest news regarding the Russo-Turkish conflict on the Persian frontier, remarks that it is a move on the part of Russia to seek a fresh plea for maintaining her army in Persia, and that it does not hold Turkey responsible for this affair.

NAMA-I-MUQUDDAS HABLUL MATIN, Sept. 8th, 1913.

Anglo-German friendship.

4. The *Nama-i-Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th September remarks that with the change in the political situation in Europe consequent on the war in the Balkans England has discovered that Anglo-German unity is most desirable in her interests. The English and German differences lie in their struggle for commercial and maritime supremacy which threatens to destroy each other. Towards bringing about the rapprochement between these Powers, the recent visit of the King of England to Germany was mainly directed.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, Sept. 13th, 1913.

The triumph of Germany.

5. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th September remarks that the trend of events leads it to think that Germany has triumphed in the field of European politics. She has won over Roumania to her side. Greece is also desirous of her alliance.

HITAVADI, Sept. 12th, 1913.

India and the Anglo-Russian Convention.

6. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September writes:—

Lord Hardinge before coming out to India after his appointment to the Viceroyalty made a public speech saying that he would try to prove to the people of India how the Anglo-Russian Convention had benefited India. People took this to mean that he was contemplating a reduction of India's military expenditure. Lord Hardinge's term of office is nearing its close, and yet we see no steps taken to redeem what was virtually a public pledge. If England has come to a *pucca* understanding with Russia regarding Asiatic countries, why is the Amir's subsidy of 24 lakhs a year still continued?

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, Sept. 13th, 1913.

South African Indians and the new Immigration Laws.

7. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th September remarks that the new Immigration Laws in South Africa are worse than those which had been in force before. Indians in South Africa will thus be compelled to again raise an agitation. They cannot carry on the struggle without the help of the mother-country. It expresses a hope that India will rise to the occasion.

II.—Home Administration.

(a)—*Police.*

Moslem Hitaishi, Sept. 12th, 1913.

8. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September writes:—

The Cawnpore riots.

The harshness which the Government of the United Provinces has displayed in regard to the lamentable incidents at Cawnpore has made Moslems almost lose all hopes. Because of the rashness of the local officials, the warm blood of over so many Moslems dyed the Masjid and the adjoining lands. Had the authorities acted with some amount of patience, so many men would not have been killed. One thing has quite amazed us, and that is that though hundreds of Moslems hurled brickbats and stones at the Collector, he was not at all injured. Whether on that occasion he had triumphed over death, or whether his body had been made of the eight elements, is not quite clear.

Al-Hilal, Sept. 3rd & 10th, 1913.

9. *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 3rd and 10th September has got an article on the Cawnpore mosque riots, in the course of which it says that it is not a new event in Moslem History that Moslem blood has been shed at Cawnpore. Their history is full of such events. The price of their blood has been very great. Moslems need not grieve over the event for there is no novelty in all that has happened.

Ibid.

Al-Hilal, Sept. 3rd & 10th, 1913.

10. *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] republishes an article from the *Zemindar* of Lahore which deals with the dispersal of the Lucknow meeting under orders from the Lieutenant-Governor. It characterises it as the end of freedom under British administration in India. It also refers to the police surveillance over the movements of the Editor of *Al-Hilal*.

Dispersal of a public meeting at Lucknow.

Hablul Matin, Sept. 12th, 1913.

11. Referring to the frequency of dacoities in Bengal the *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th September observes in an article headed "The Government's liberal-mindedness":—

Dacoities in Eastern Bengal.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael is always ready to redress the wants and grievances of the people, and has thus earned their respect and affection. This fact emboldens us to say something regarding the prevalence of dacoities in Bengal and the helplessness of the people in the mufassal where life and property are not at all safe now-a-days. The rigorous enforcement of the Arms Act has furnished dacoits with an opportunity of plundering and in many cases killing inoffensive people who have no weapons wherewith to defend themselves. We doubt whether there is any other country in the world where the people are kept like so many defenceless sheep. We hear, however, that the Government has relaxed the Arms Act in the case of wealthy merchants and others; and though we must say that we cannot quite rejoice at this, we accept the present concession because half a loaf is better than no bread. The public will not be fully satisfied until the Government grants the people their natural right as human beings to defend themselves. The condition under which gun-licenses are now to be granted in the mufassal, namely, the employment of retired sepoys, will prevent many a merchant, who is otherwise well-off but not rich enough to keep sepoys, from benefiting by the concession. Then, again, cultivators often suffer great loss from the depredations of wild animals which destroy their crops and kill their cattle. These men deserve considerate treatment, and we should think that the Government would be conferring a real boon on them if it could see its way to granting gun-licences to them without, of course, the impossible condition of keeping sepoys. The present concession is in a way a gift to those who have much already; for persons who can afford to keep sepoys—wealthy zamindars and merchants are always in the good books of the police and seldom find any difficulty in obtaining gun-licences. At the same time there are many zamindars and merchants possessing these licences, who will now be deprived of this privilege because of their inability to employ sepoys. There is a story of a man who offered to give away a camel. When a person came to take the camel he saw that there was a cat tied on the camel's neck, which, the owner of the camel insisted, must be bought for a hundred rupees by anybody who wanted to avail himself of the gift. The concession which His

Excellency the Governor proposes to grant in the matter of gun-licenses is much like this offer of the camel.

12. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th September approves of the recent resolution of the Government for giving fire-arms to well-to-do persons for protection against dacoits. It hopes that Government will very soon give effect to the proposal. It however takes exception to confining the granting of arms to the richer classes only.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA Sept. 11th, 1913.

Dacoities in Eastern Bengal.

13. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September refers to the recent suggestions made to Government by the Bengal Mahajan Sabha for the prevention of dacoities in Eastern Bengal, and cordially commends those suggestions to the acceptance of Government as just and reasonable.

HITAVADI, Sept. 12th, 1913.

Ibid.

14. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 8th September hopes that Government will approve of the just and fair proposals recently made to it by the Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce for the prevention of dacoities in Eastern Bengal.

JYOTI, Sept. 8th, 1913.

Ibid.

15. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th September, referring to the frequency of political dacoities in Bengal, remarks that it is really strange that although Government has instituted a number of conspiracy cases and given a free hand to the police, it is unable to cope with the crime. The people have no sympathy with the dacoits. As a remedy, the paper suggests that Government should relax the Arms Act. For unarmed villagers cannot fight with armed dacoits. If the villagers are supplied with pistols and become accustomed to the use of them the number of dacoits will decrease day by day. Volunteer corps consisting of youths trained in the use of arms should be formed in the villages. Unless the Government trust the people the situation will not improve.

CHARU MIHIR, Sept. 9th, 1913.

Ibid.

16. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th September writes that thefts and dacoities are seriously rife in Contai and its neighbourhood. The police have a large number of people under arrest on these charges. Already there are some 84 men in Contai Jail, which has accommodation only for 37. Let there be a body of armed and expert policemen despatched to this locality to rid the people of these pests who are giving more trouble even than the floods. Also picked inhabitants of the place might be given permission to possess fire-arms. Similar remedies might be adopted for other flood-stricken areas where crime is rife.

BANGAVASI, Sept. 13th, 1913.

Crime in Contai.

17. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th September remarks that the charge of indifference of the public to help the police in detecting dacoities is altogether based on the assumption that people are privy to the dacoities committed at a particular place. Nothing can be further off from the truth. Government has itself admitted that the dacoits are very dangerous, and they delight in murdering those who help the Government. The murders of approvers and police officers bear testimony to the truth of this statement. In face of this, how can Government expect unarmed persons at the risk of their lives to take part in the proceedings of vigilance committees for the suppression of dacoits?

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, Sept. 11th, 1913.

Charge of indifference of the public to help the police.

18. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th September quotes from the *Bengalee* a story how on the 7th September last some 30 coolies were found at Naihati railway station being sent against their will to the tea-gardens in Assam and how on the intervention of some local gentlemen the Sub-Inspector of Naihati thana took up their case. Cases of this nature cause great public alarm and the authorities should see that this one is carefully inquired into.

BASUMATI, Sept. 13th, 1913.

A coolie case.

19. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September publishes, on request, a contradiction by the Superintendent of Police, Murshidabad district, of the statement which appeared in its columns some time ago about 50 corpses having been seen floating down the Hooghly (*see* paragraph 22 of the Report on Native Papers for the 23rd August 1913). The paper published the report in all good faith and is

HITAVADI, Sept. 13th, 1913.

A contradiction.

glad that the Superintendent of Police took notice of it. It shows how dutiful an officer he is.

HITAVADI, Sept. 12th, 1913.

Illicit sale of cocaine.

20. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September suggests that for the effective prevention of the illicit sale of cocaine, it is necessary that the maximum punishment provided by the law for this offence should be really deterrent. At present it is not so and the law should be amended. The profits of the trade are so vast that men are found ready to accept the risk of undergoing the comparatively mild punishment which is all that the law now permits for such offences. The case is somewhat analogous to that of the theatre proprietors in Calcutta who habitually pay fines and yet violate the regulations against keeping open till late hours for the sake of the extra profit thereby made.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Sept. 10th, 1913.

Mr. Rasul's case.

21. Referring to the dismissal by the High Court of the suit brought by Mr. Rasul against the Calcutta University, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th September writes:—

The High Court's decision may be right according to the law, but it is certainly not so morally. The Syndicate of the Calcutta University knew that they had appointed Mr. Rasul as a lecturer and Mr. Rasul knew that he had been appointed to the post. So he was morally within his rights. And what would have been the case if there were no laws? What used to be the custom in the good old days?

BASUMATI, Sept. 13th, 1913.

An Indian assaulted by a European.

22. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th September mentions a case recently brought before the London Police Courts in which one Lieutenant-Colonel MacAndrew was permitted on payment of £150 to compound a case against him brought by one Kanai Singh who, it appeared, had suffered at the hands of the former serious bodily injuries. The paper asks if the punishment is at all adequate and whether had an Indian been the assailant and a European the victim the case would have been allowed to be settled in this way. Anyway it behoves Government to punish this arrogant officer, and see that in future nobody else can act similarly and thereby create discontent in the Indian mind.

CHINSURA VARTAVAHA, Sept. 14th, 1913.

The Calcutta Small Cause Court.

23. The *Chinsura Vartavaha* [Chinsura] of the 14th September notices and supports the representation which the Bengal Mahajan Sabha has submitted to the Chief Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court against the inordinate delay which often takes place in the disposal of cases by that court, a thing which the paper describes as a standing disgrace.

(d)—Education.

CHARU MIHIR, Sept. 9th, 1913.

Mr. Hornell's appointment.

24. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th September, referring to the agitation which is still being carried on by some extremist English newspapers in this country and a few retired Educational officers at Home regarding Mr. Hornell's appointment, expresses indifference at Lord Crewe's reply to the effect that in future the claims of experienced Educational officers will not be overlooked and that Mr. Hornell has been appointed for some special reason. It matters little whether this officer or that amongst Englishmen is appointed. We, remarks the paper, are only concerned with Indian officers. We know that claims of competent and experienced Indians have always been overlooked. A man like Dr. J. C. Bose has been without promotion for a number of years, and Dr. P. C. Ray is rotting in the Provincial Educational Service, while raw youths from English Universities are appointed to the Indian Educational Service.

CHARU MIHIR, Sept. 9th, 1913.

Certain University lecturerships and the Government of India.

25. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th September, referring to the reply of the Government of India to the protest made by the University of Calcutta regarding the removal of certain lecturers, remarks that

it already knew that the Government to keep its own prestige, would not care for the protest of the people however well reasoned and would stick to its own proposal.

Sir Asutosh Mukerjee and the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University.

26. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th September writes:— DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Sept. 16th, 1913.

There is no one who can claim to have the intimate knowledge of the new regulations of the Calcutta University and their smooth working that Sir Asutosh Mukerjee has. He has done yeoman's service to the University, and his great personality has played no inconsiderable part in the moulding of that institution into its present shape. We can confidently say that unless Sir Asutosh retains the management of the University for some time more the interests of that institution will suffer. His Excellency the Chancellor should strongly request Sir Asutosh to accept the Vice-Chancellorship again. We are quite sure that Sir Asutosh will not be able to refuse His Excellency's request in spite of all the inconvenience that he may feel in continuing to be the Vice-Chancellor. We also pray to God that Sir Asutosh may enjoy good health and go on serving his country.

27. Refering to the rumour about the reappointment of Sir Asutosh Mukerjee as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th September says that though the Government could not see its way to accept the proposal of the University regarding the appointment of certain University lecturers, Lord Hardinge has made up his mind to reappoint Sir Asutosh as Vice-Chancellor, who has recently condemned the policy of the Government and is not willing to hold office again. It is very glad at this appreciation of Sir Asutosh's ability by Lord Hardinge and asks every Bengali to be thankful to Sir Asutosh for the vigorous policy he has pursued in the cause of education in Bengal and of Bengali literature. SANJIVANI, Sept. 11th, 1913.

Ibid.

28. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September deprecates the possibility of the Calcutta University Vice-Chancellorship being made a whole time salaried appointment. Up till now this office has been held by able men who have done their work impartially. Under the proposed arrangements it is extremely unlikely that such a highly-paid post will ever be filled by an Indian. Government is gradually bringing the Education Department under the control of the executive. The public cannot prevent the change—all they can do is to appeal to Lords Hardinge and Carmichael not to ignore public opinion in this matter. Since there are no political issues involved here, it is to be hoped that Government will continue to permit the people of the country to manage their own educational affairs independently. MOSLEM HITAISHI, Sept. 12th, 1913.

Ibid.

29. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 12th September would be glad to see Sir Asutosh Mukerjee given a life-tenure of the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University. It firmly believes that nobody else will be able to serve the University in the able way in which he has served it and is serving it still. PARICHARAK, Sept. 12th, 1913.

Ibid.

The future location of the Sibpur Engineering College.

30. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September once again protests against the proposal to remove the Sibpur Civil Engineering College to Dacca. Such a change may benefit the people of Eastern Bengal, but it will inconvenience students from other parts of the Presidency whereas its location at Calcutta will suit the convenience of everybody. HITAVADI, Sept. 13th, 1913.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

Malaria.

31. The following is a full translation of an article under the heading "Malaria" which appears in the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September:— NAYAK, Sept. 2nd 1913.

Thank God, all anxiety is now set at rest. The authorities have at last admitted that there is no remedy for that terrible infectious disease which is

known as malaria though, of course, there is that hope for the hopeless—quinine—which, if taken, may stop the fever. In other words it is now admitted that—

(1) Malaria cannot be driven away by clearing jungle.

(2) Malaria cannot be got rid of by killing mosquitoes.

(3) A place cannot be made free from malaria by excavating canals for draining away water.

(4) Even large doses of quinine cannot stop the fever altogether.

How then is the scourge to be got rid of? God alone knows how. And this is what the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal says in his Annual Report, which forms the subject of a long article in our contemporary of the *Englishman*. We, however, want to put a few questions to the Government Sanitary Commissioner and to the rulers of Bengal in general. May we hope to have any reply to them?

(1) How is it that malaria has abated considerably in Calcutta?

(2) Why is malaria not much in evidence in places having mills and factories?

(3) Why are Santipur, Utterpara, Andul, Telinipara and Bongong not very malarious?

(4) What is the reason of the districts near the Panama Canal, which used to be highly malarious before, being rendered free from the disease?

(5) What has driven ague fever away from England?

(6 Is it not a fact that Rangpur and Dinajpur are not now so malarious as before?

We know that no replies will be given to these questions, but we ask them all the same. You air your knowledge of hygiene very often; but we have not as yet received any reply to the questions which we have been asking you for the last seven years through the columns of many a newspaper, both English and Bengali. We have asked you to explain to us why plague has not been able to take an epidemic form in Bengal, Orissa and Assam, and why it finds so few victims among Bengalis. But has any of you given any reply to these questions? Has any medical man, Sanitary Commissioner or Bacteriologist been able to solve these problems? You father every thing on the ignorance of the people of this country and pocket the big salaries that you get. No other civilized people but ourselves will ever tolerate this sort of things. Do you want to know what we really think of this question of malaria? We will speak out, whatever the consequences may be.

The form which malaria has now taken in Bengal has firmly convinced us that it is certain to be eradicated if only the Government cares to take some trouble over it and spends a little more money than it is doing at present. We are confident—

(1) That the blocking up of the drainage of the villages of Bengal is responsible for the presence of malaria in them.

(2) That the scarcity of good drinking water prevents malaria from being driven out.

(3) That it is owing to the poverty of the people that malaria shows no sign of abating. The reason why quinine does no good is because there are few people who can afford to provide themselves with proper diet while under the quinine treatment. They mostly go on starving and as a result become subject to what is known as "quininism" which ultimately leads to malignant fever.

(4) That English education has made the Bengali a mere beast. He does not know how to live. He would provide his wife lavishly with gold ornaments, but never care to clean the silt of the foul-smelling tank at the back of his house. Gold ornaments were not so much in vogue in Bengal fifty years ago. In those days everyone used to own some bighas of land and a house to live in. The old brotherly feelings which people used to have for one another in those bygone times are no more to be found in the villages of Bengal. The Bengalis now care for their own selves alone; and they die like swarms of flies.

We are fully confident that it will not take the Government long to rid the country of malaria if it cares to do so. But where is the money? All the money that can be found in the treasury is going to be spent in building

a new capital on the vast cremation-ground, Delhi, and in reviving the dead glories of Pataliputra. No wonder then that there should be nothing to spare for saving the lives of the people. And the distress that now prevails is not to be removed by spending a few rupees; for Bengal alone must have at least ten crores of rupees if anything is meant to be done. Besides, there are the other provinces in every one of which malaria has made its appearance as well as plague. If, therefore, the whole country is to be made free from infectious diseases a huge amount of money will have to be spent. And who is to find that money? Hence malaria is a disease which is hard to cure alike by the Bengalis and their rulers. So we bow to this inevitable conclusion. There is only one hope left to us now, and that is no one will henceforth rub salt on our bleeding sore; if we are to die we shall be allowed to die in peace, with a hearty blessing for the Government. The memories of the annoyances and harassments that the plague became the occasion of still makes our flesh creep. We, therefore, offer our best thanks to Lord Carmichael for allowing us to die in peace.

(*f*)—*Questions affecting the land.*

32. Referring to the rumoured legislation on the marginally noted subject, the *Prajabandhu* [Brahmanberia] of the 5th September deplores the absence on the Bengal Legislative Council of anyone who may truly speak for the raiyat. The interests of the raiyat and the zamindar are often antagonistic, and the latter does not like the idea of the former possessing any transference right on the land he occupies. It is argued that the possession of such a right will only hasten the raiyat's ruin, because he will lose all his habits of economy and run into debt if it is possible for him to raise money on his land by sale or mortgage. But a similar argument may be applied to the zamindar just as well. The zamindar is against the proposal because he will not in that case be able to harass and persecute the raiyat by ejecting him or by imposing illegal cesses on him. The real owner of the land is the raiyat, the zamindar being only an agent for collecting revenue. It is, therefore, but proper, concludes the paper, that the interests of the former, which the Government promised to protect at the time of introducing the Permanent Settlement, should be protected.

PRAJABANDHU, Sept. 5th, 1913.

Transfer of raiyati jot.

(*g*)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

33. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 9th September complains how the delay which is taking place in repairing the breaches in the embankments in the Khagda Dubda Pant is causing serious loss to the local cultivators. This bund has not been properly repaired during the last thirty years. Unless the breaches are filled up, wherever there is a heavy rainfall the waters from Dantan, Egra and other high lands will flow in through them to the injury of these low-lying areas. For instance, on the 31st August there was a pretty heavy shower and at once the waters in the fields here rose by a foot or so, because the waters from the high lands above spoken of flowed in through these breaches. The cultivators here were expecting soon to begin anew agricultural operations, but now they must wait till the waters subside again. The duty of repairing this bund vests in the Khas Mehal authorities and unless they discharge this duty cutlivation work can never be undertaken with confidence here.

NIHAR, Sept. 9th, 1913.

Wanted repairs to an embankment.

34. A correspondent of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th September laments how the increasing cultivation of jute has induced raiyats to give up cultivating the *aus* paddy crop which formerly provided a stock to supply them and their families with food for half the year.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, Sept. 11th, 1913.

The Damodar embankments.

Continuing he points out how the breaches in the western embankments of the Damodar have not yet been repaired and how this exposes some 100 villages like Srikrishnapur, Subaldeha, Kerasiali, Fatehpur, Barbainan, etc., to

annually recurring floods. For the protection of these villages Government ought to restore the western embankment of the Damodar and build a new embankment on both sides of the Begua Khal. Also there is a place near Tarakeswar named Jiarar Parghata where the embankment requires to be specially strengthened, because the waters in the river strike the embankment here in full force more or less at right angles to it.

Moslem Hitaishi, Sept. 12th, 1913.

The Damodar embankments.

35. Discussing the recent floods the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September writes that there are some people who complain that the Damodar embankments were breached because they had not been kept in proper repair by the Government Engineers concerned. These people think that the zamindars whose estates lie along the embankment and who pay money to Government for its upkeep have a claim for damages against Government.

There are also other people who, disregarding the past, think only of the future and suggest that to prevent a repetition of calamities like the recent one the embankments on the north side of the Damodar should be raised and widened, to prevent all possibility of their ever again being breached. They suggest that as the East Indian Railway Company are interested, out of regard for the safety of their own permanent-way, in keeping this embankment in proper repair, the custody of this embankment may be transferred by Government to them. This is, however, taking an utterly selfish view of the question. Even though the embankments on the northern bank of the Damodar have been breached this year, incalculable damage has been done to the villages on the southern bank of the river which are unprotected by any embankments. If there had been no breaches in the northern embankments carrying off some of the surplus waters, the destruction of property and crops in the villages on the southern side of the river would have been decidedly much worse. There is no reason why Government should protect the people on the north bank of the river at the cost of the people on the south bank. If possible, let the bed of the Damodar be re-excavated and deepened so that it may held all the flood waters. If that be not practicable let there be no talk of strengthening the northern embankments in utter disregard of the interests of the pepole on the southern bank of the river.

Jyoti, Sept. h, 1913.

A railway complaint.

36. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 8th September writes that the recent transfer of the Munsif's courts from Sitakund to Chittagong has caused great inconvenience to the suitors of Sitakund, Mireswari, etc. Their difficulties would to some extent be obviated by a good train service, but that is a thing which they have not yet got. Indeed, the service of trains now existing adds to their troubles in many ways. The train which should run into Chittagong at 9-12 A. M. is never punctual and is usually late by an hour or so. As the courts begin work at 10 A. M. many suitors cannot turn up in court at the proper hour and their suits are dismissed. Similarly the train which should leave Chittagong at 1-40 A.M. and that which should arrive at Chittagong at 11 P. M. are never punctual. Cannot these inconveniences be removed ?

(*h*)—*General.*

Nayak, Sept. 2nd, 1913.

The working of the Press Act.

37. The High Court's judgment in what is known as the *Comrade* case, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd September, leads us to think that there is something wrong in the Press Act and that there can be no appeal against any confiscation which the Government may do under this law. We have known all along that this business of confiscation is whimsical from top to bottom. Or else why should Panchkari Babu's "History of the Sepoy Mutiny" be confiscated, while Rajani Babu's book was left alone? Why, again, should the play *Anandamath* be prohibited, while *Sitaram* and *Devichaudhurani* were permitted to be staged? We should have had nothing to say if the thing were done under some fixed principle or a sane system. When Panchkari Babu's book was confiscated he asked the Government to point out to him the objectionable passages in it so that he might print a new edition of the book leaving those portions out. But Sir Edward Baker could not give him a proper reply and burked the

matter. We shall gladly approve of whatever the Government may do to suppress sedition. But we are not prepared to support whimsical orders. If the affair were not ruled by caprice the public would have had nothing to say of it.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, Sept. 12th, 1913.

The working of the Press Act.

38. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 12th September remarks that the Press Act has robbed Indians of their independence in regard to writing in newspapers, etc. At the time of the passing of the Act it was said that High Courts would be able to give relief against the working of the Act. Over two years have elapsed since that date and it has now transpired that the High Courts are unable to do anything in this respect. It goes on to say that it is very much to be regretted that the subjects of His Majesty King George cannot write anything against the Government in criticising its actions. It urges that some provisions of the Act must be amended so as to lessen its rigour to some extent. It suggests that a censor of the Press should be appointed to watch over publications of every description. This would serve the purpose of Government far better than the Press Act.

NAYAK, Sept. 4th, 1913.

Recent defeat of Government in Council.

39. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th September writes:—

We are sorry at this defeat sustained by Government. It was due to a miscalculation on the part of the Secretaries. They should have known that Musalmans no longer cry *Jo hukum Khodabund* to every official suggestion; that Musalmans were no longer haters of Hindus on principle; that Musalmans were no longer prepared unreasoningly to side with the officials on all questions. So in a matter where there was a chance of the Musalmans siding with the Hindus, the officials should not have displayed any *sid*. Had the matter been kept postponed on some pretext or other, Government would have been spared the disgrace of this defeat.

We shall make now some remarks, revealing our inmost thoughts. It is a fact that we no longer are prepared to die uncomplaingly as we used to die so long. That is why we find our boys now actively striving to relieve distress in the flood-stricken areas, that is why we find subscriptions generously coming from all parts of Bengal to succour the victims of the floods; that is why we find Government being defeated on this resolution modestly put forward by an unassuming member like Babu Surendranath Ray. We want to live and are no longer going to be deceived by your specious sayings. We are no longer going to believe your statement that malaria cannot be prevented. If you can free Calcutta from malaria, if you can abate the virulence of the epidemics of malaria at Barrackpore, you have got to expel malaria from the other villages of Bengal as well. Delhi now suffers badly from malaria, but it will be free from it when the new Capital has been regularly constituted. Patna too will become healthy when it has become Capital of Bihar. Why then should not other places be equally healthy? If want of funds be pleaded as an excuse, the reply is that the people do not grudge any expense in this connexion. If necessary, let new taxation be resorted to for this purpose.

HITAVADI, Sept. 12th, 1913.

Ibid.

40. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September sees no reason to make any great fuss over the recent defeat of Government in the Legislative Council in connection with a Resolution on sanitation proposed by Babu Surendranath Ray. It was an unexpected event which came to pass simply because some of the official members were not present because of illness or otherwise. The *ap-ke-waste* party played the part of sycophants to the best of their ability, but the fact proved unpropitious and Government was defeated. The only point for congratulation is that in this matter Hindus and Moslems co-operated in doing an act of real service to the country. It is a good sign, but so long as this co-operation between Hindus and Moslems is not practised always or at least in the majority of cases it will be premature for us to rejoice.

BANGAVASI, Sept. 13th, 1913.

Ibid.

41. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th September is glad to learn from a contemporary that Government is going to act on the Resolution recently carried through Council on the motion of the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Ray against the votes of officials. It shows Lord Carmichael's generosity and foresight that he should thus accept a Resolution which at first he opposed.

MEDINI BANDHAV, Sept. 8th, 1913.

The partition of Midnapore.

42. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 8th September comments as follows on the arguments put forward by the *Nihar* in favour of Contai being made the head-quarters of the proposed new district:—

Contai is situated in the southern extremity of the proposed district, and hence if it be made the head-quarters of that district it will be to the benefit of the inhabitants of Contai alone, whereas the people of the rest of the district will be greatly inconvenienced. Besides, the Government also is of opinion that Contai is not fit to be the chief town of the district.

After dismissing the arguments of the *Nihar* in favour of Contai the paper goes on discussing the main question of the projected partition of the district. A comparison of the report of the conference which was held at Darjeeling in 1904 and the Government resolution published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th July 1913 shows that the Government has now found two additional grounds for the partition of Midnapore besides those assigned by the Darjeeling Conference although this discovery was not made in 1906 when also the question of dividing the district was discussed. Ever since the proposal of the partition was made about ten years ago every man who has any foresight has been protesting against it very strongly.

It was in 1836 that the district of Hijili was included in Midnapore. Next in 1872 Chandrakona and Baroda, and in 1876 45 villages belonging to the Singhbhum district, were brought within Midnapore. If then it be a fact that the Collector of Midnapore found the district too heavy for one Magistrate and suggested a partition as early as 1852, why were the places above named placed under Midnapore after that? If, again, Sir Richard Temple really wanted to divide Midnapore into two parts in 1876, how is it that 45 villages were taken from Singhbhum and added to that district that very same year? If the Government had really thought Midnapore to be too large for one Magistrate at that time they would never have increased its area. We do not know whether anyone has held Midnapore to be too bulky a district ever since Sir Richard Temple's time; so we do not think we shall be wrong if we draw the above-mentioned conclusions from the Government's own acts.

Since the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in 1901 communication has become comparatively easy in Midnapore, though of course there are still several parts of the district which are difficult of access from the chief town. The inconveniences which the Magistrate of the district used to suffer from in old days do not therefore exist any longer. Besides, it cannot be said that in those times the work of the administration was in any way more difficult, or that the people were less happy, or that life and property were less secure than is the case now. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the Magistrates of those days were possessed of supernatural powers which enabled them to do their duties in the face of diseases and difficulties. Many of the officials who served in Midnapore in the pre-railway days are still alive and the Government ought to have consulted them on the subject of the partition.

If, again, increase of population is to be made a ground for partitioning the district, the same argument may as well be applied to the whole of India, which then ought to be partitioned and placed under two Viceroys. As it is, all that the Collector of the district has to do is to supervise the different departments of the local administration, each of which is managed by a special officer. Any increase in the population can, therefore, only necessitate a strengthening of the subordinate staff, but can never imply any increase in the work of the Collector. Besides, in Western countries, which are rich and highly enlightened and have a large commerce, an increase in the population may make the work of administration heavier; but it can never be so in a place like Midnapore. The inhabitants of this district are mostly illiterate and simple-minded folk, and since the present increase in their number has not been followed by any improvement in their education, wealth and commerce, the work of administration cannot have possibly become heavy enough to require two Collectors. And even if the work is admitted to have increased it cannot be said that it is too much for the Collector and the Additional Collector. Again, the population of the Sonthal Parganas has increased; but so far it has not been found necessary to have two Collectors in that district.

As for the comparison which the Government has drawn between Midnapore and the districts of Chittagong and Murshidabad, that is quite useless. There is no reason for supposing that an increase in the criminal and revenue work of a district implies an addition to the burden of its administration. The aboriginal inhabitants of Papua and New Zealand are notorious for their criminal instincts; but the task of Government is by no means difficult in those places. Dacca is quite as populous as Midnapore, and is much more advanced in education and wealth besides. But Dacca has not been partitioned yet. Why then should Midnapore be cut into two?

Again, an increase in the revenue of a district can never be said to increase the work of the Collector; for, thanks to the Revenue Sale Law and the Public Demands Recovery Act, the task of realising revenue from zamindars have become very easy. Besides, the actual work is done by subordinate officers, the Collectors having very little to do with it. Moreover, there are many zamindaries which are situated partly in Midnapore and partly in other districts, but the revenues from those zamindaries are all paid in Midnapore. The net revenue of Midnapore, therefore, is much less than those of Murshidabad and Chittagong. Next as regards the criminal work of the district it can be divided into two heads, viz., (1) preventive and (2) judicial. The former is done by the police and any increase in its volume can but require the strengthening of the police. In fact, it is only the crimes of theft and murder which have gone up in number of late, and these cannot by any means require two Magistrates for the district. As for judicial work, that is all done by the Sessions Judge, the Additional Magistrate, and the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Magistrates. Next, it is argued that the Collector has to look after the canals in the district. We fail to make out how this work can be very heavy now since canals have, since the opening of railway communication in the district, lost all their old importance. Even in the days when there were no railways, and it used to be necessary to have quite a host of engineers and others for looking after the canals, the Collector was never considered to be overworked. Why then should the contrary be supposed now?

Since the inclusion of Hijili into Midnapore 77 years ago we have never heard of any Collector of the district losing his health. Primary education is spreading steadily here. Both the civil and criminal administration of the district is carried on quite smoothly. So far there has never been any serious breach of the peace excepting on two or three occasions. Serious crime is almost rare here. The inhabitants of the district are poor and have often to go to other districts for their livelihood. The proposed light railway in the district will make communications quite easy. Why, in spite of all these circumstances, is the Government so anxious to partition the district?

The partition of Midnapore.

43. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th September notices the meeting which was held at Midnapore on the 5th September and supports the resolution passed in that meeting, viz., that the Government should postpone the proposed partition of Midnapore at least till January 1914 in consideration of the great calamity which has befallen the people of that district owing to the recent floods.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA, Sept. 10th, 1913.

Ibid.

44. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th September also observes that the people of the district are flood-stricken and have no time at present to devote to the present question; so they have applied for an extension of the time to the month of January. The paper suggests that in view of the bad plight of the people of Midnapore the Government should for the present abandon the project of partitioning the district.

SANJIVANI, Sept. 11th, 1913.

Ibid.

45. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th September hopes that Lord Carmichael will accept the prayer of the Midnapore public and extend by six months the time granted to them to make representations in connection with the proposed splitting up of their district.

BANGAVASI, Sept. 13th, 1913.

The encashment of oil-stained currency notes.

46. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th September, quoting from the *Mahajanbandhu*, complains how the Paper Currency Office makes difficulties about cashing notes stained with oil. It declines to cash them unless satisfied

NAYAK, Sept. 4th, 1913.

how and when the note came to be stained. This process often takes four or five days, and in the meantime the note is treated as a lost note. The rupee-coins current now-a-days cause great trouble because one never knows whether any one of them is sound or not and people often find great difficulty in passing even good coins because you cannot prove offhand that it is so to the satisfaction of your suspicious creditor. It would be a pity if similar difficulties are experienced in regard to currency notes. In this country oil and oily things are so much in use among all classes of the population that currency notes in passing freely from hand to hand are bound to get more or less oil-stained. It cannot be avoided. It would cause great hardship if under these circumstances difficulties are put in the way of the prompt encashment of oil-stained notes.

BIR BHARAT, Sept. 7th, 1913.

Mr. Montagu's speech.

47. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 7th September, commenting on Mr. Montagu's speech on Indian affairs in Parliament, remarks that in the face of the growing poverty in the country and rise in prices it cannot approve of the proposal for increasing the pay of the members of the Indian Civil Service. It urges there should be a higher scale of pay for Indians who work more efficiently. It also takes exception to the Under-Secretary's remarks regarding Hindu-Moslem unity.

BARISAL HITAISHI, Sept. 8th, 1913.

Postal complaints.

48. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 8th September makes the following complaints regarding the Postal Department:—

(1) The minimum pay for sub-postmasters still continues to be Rs. 20 per month though in other Government departments, including civil courts, etc., Rs. 30 per month is the smallest pay.

(2) Apprentices are of two classes, drawing Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 respectively per mensem. Some of them have passed the Matriculation Examination, others have not; some of them possess the high standard qualification in Telegraphy, but as regards pay they are all treated alike, no discrimination is made in favour of those possessing superior qualifications.

(3) Sub-postmasters have sometimes to do night duty on successive days for three months at a time. This is a heavier strain than that imposed on railway officers in this respect.

(4) Postal officers practically have no holidays. On the days which are nominally holidays some departments of postal work (*e.g.*, Savings Banks, money-order, etc.) are indeed suspended, but the despatch of letters goes on as usual.

(5) The postal officers are generally heavily overworked. Recently the Deputy Postmaster at Barisal swooned one evening, after working hard all the day through.

(6) The discontinuance of the system of the sale of postage stamps on commission has caused public inconvenience. Under the present system stamps are not sold on holidays. People in this country do not keep a regular supply of stamps for use; so if they wish to write a letter on a holiday they cannot do so for there is no stamp available for sale at the post-office on such a day.

SANJIVANI, Sept. 11th, 19-

Consumption of hemp and opium.

49. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th September expresses much satisfaction at the falling off in the consumption of hemp and opium in Bengal as seen from a comparison of the figures for 1901, 1906 and 1911. But it expresses sorrow at the fact that in Assam there has been a steady increase in the sale of opium though opium shops have diminished in number. The Government of Assam deserves praise for the decrease in the sale of hemp, but it should do its utmost to check the sale of opium. If Government does not come to the rescue of the people who else will?

HITAVADI, Sept 12th, 1913

The Registrar of the Revenue Department, Bengal Secretariat.

50. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September thanks Government for the impartiality and appreciation of merit it has shown in appointing Rai Sahib Jogendranath Ray to be Registrar in the Revenue Department of the Bengal Secretariat.

51. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September writes that for some time past there has been a rumour going round that, in connexion with Mr. K. L. Dutt's inquiry into high prices, Government has been considering the advisability or otherwise of granting Presidency allowances to its servants. It goes without saying that middle class men with fixed incomes have been hard hit by the prevailing high prices, and if Government contemplates allowances for its humble servants which will compensate them to some extent for the prevailing high prices, all will approve of the justice of the measure, especially as its well paid European servants receive an exchange compensation allowance, not to speak of other similar concessions.

HITAVADI, Sept. 12th, 1913.

Government servants and the prevailing high prices.

52. The *Biswavarta* [Dacca] of the 12th September writes:—

BISWAVARTA, Sept. 12th, 1913.

Eastern Bengal men and clerkships in the Secretariat and departmental offices.

Mr. Ariff recently obtained from Government statistics as to the number of men from each district in the Presidency employed as clerks in the Secretariat and other departmental offices. It is clear from these figures that in this matter Western Bengal occupies a predominant position while Eastern Bengal is weak and unfortunate. Of the total of 279 Bengalis employed in the Secretariats the 12 Western Bengal districts furnish 248 while only 31 hail from the remaining 16 districts of Eastern Bengal. Again of the 691 Bengalis employed in the departmental offices only 133 belong to the Eastern Bengal districts, whereas the Western Bengal districts supply the remaining 558. Considering the educational progress of Eastern Bengal this discrepancy appears to be something most objectionable.

Mr. Ariff also obtained from Government figures as to the number of men from each district holding appointments in the Provincial Educational Service. Now the district which supplies most members to this service may be safely taken to be the most advanced in the matter of education. Assuming this test, it appears that Dacca is the place in Bengal most educationally advanced for the Dacca Division supplies 36 members to this service, whereas the Presidency Division excluding Calcutta supplies only 34, while Burdwan furnishes a still smaller, viz, 21 While this is the relative position of the three divisions in the matter of educational progress, in the matter of holding appointments in the Secretariat and departmental offices, the Dacca Division supplies only 130 men while the Presidency Division (excluding Calcutta) supplies 231 men and the Burdwan Division supplies 233 men. It is clear therefore that relatively to their education and fitness the people of Eastern Bengal generally and of the Dacca Division specially are treated unjustly in the matter of securing their due share of these appointments. Nor is this injustice confined to the case of these appointments alone. For the Subordinate Educational Service too, the men of the Eastern Bengal districts are not represented in the proportion adequate to their educational progress. There are many places in Eastern Bengal which are as advanced as, if not more advanced than, many places in Western Bengal. Moreover, it is generally admitted that the men of Eastern Bengal are more hardworking, persevering, patient and possess better physique than the men of Western Bengal. Why then should they be under-represented in the public services? Let Government take steps to admit men from Eastern Bengal freely into the Secretariat and departmental offices.

53. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th September gives what it calls a very necessary advice to the Government which, if followed, will go a long way towards conciliating the Moslems. It remarks that there is a deep-rooted belief among the Moslems that Sir James Meston is responsible for the terrible bloodshed at Cawnpore. His methods of administration have created a storm of unrest and a feeling of broken-heartedness among the Moslems. The paper reminds the Government of the necessity of proceeding with proper circumspection and foresight in the Cawnpore mosque affair. It is no longer a local affair. There is a deep-seated disaffection among the Moslems. It is therefore necessary that Sir James Meston should at once be removed from the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces as he is no longer fit to be the ruler of the province. If Government does so it will not be showing any weakness on its

DAILY URDU HABLUL MATIN, Sept. 12th, 1913.

Sir James Meston's removal from the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces immediately demanded.

part, but on the other hand it will be doing justice to the Moslems. The course suggested will also serve to remove the impression that has gained ground that Government, for the sake of maintaining the dignity of an official like Sir James Meston, is bent upon breaking the heart of the 7 million Moslems, who have never spared life or money in its service. The adoption of a policy of conciliation by the Government is the only means of gaining over the Moslems. The Moslems demand immediately the granting of the following concessions:—

(*i*) the rebuilding of the mosque;

(*ii*) the release of the accused in the Cawnpore riot case and granting of compensation to them;

(*iii*) monetary help to the families of the martyrs of Cawnpore;

(*iv*) the immediate removal of Sir James and other officers from the United Provinces; and

(*v*) the institution of a case against Mr. Tyler charging him with murder and then punishing him according to the laws governing such cases.

In conclusion it calls upon the Government to remember once for all that administration cannot be carried on by force and by the adoption of tyrannous methods. Any Government that has tried to do so has felt fully its evil consequences. It will not be easy for the Government to rule over the Moslems by threatening them with cannon balls, bayonets and the like. The Government must take note of the unrest among the Moslems.

HABLUL MATIN, Sept. 12th, 1913.

The Sonali Masjid of Delhi.

54. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 12th September is very glad to hear that the Sonali Masjid of Delhi, which had so long been under the Military Department in spite of the prayers and petitions of the local Muhammadan community, has now been made over to the Musalmans who will henceforth be allowed to perform *namaj* in that mosque quite freely. It would be a mistake to think that this is a sort of compensation for the demolition of two other mosques—one at Delhi and another at Cawnpore; for Musalmans will never be happy until they can get full redress for the pain which has been inflicted on them already.

BANGAVASI, Sept. 13th, 1913.

A complaint against Mr. Beatson Bell.

55. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th September writes that recently certain allegations were made in public against Mr. Beatson Bell in connection with the Madaripore School, and Mr. Surendranath Banerji questioned Government on the subject in Council. Mr. Cumming made some replies, but declined to offer any redress. Is this just? Mr. Bell called the students dacoits without justification. Moreover, if he really did believe them all to be dacoits why did he go to the school at all? It is not the part of a gentleman to accept a man's invitation and then go and abuse one's host. Does not Mr. Beatson Bell know that it is defamation to call all the students of a school dacoits without evidence?

BASUMATI, Sept. 13th, 1913.

The European Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipur.

56. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th September writes that the English are preeminently a people with strong wills. What they set their heart on getting they manage to get by dint of persistent efforts. For illustration one may point out how the Calcutta Europeans succeeded in inducing Lord Curzon much against His Lordship's wishes to remove the site of the Victoria Memorial Hall to one of the ends of the Maidan. Yet another case in point is in connexion with the recent official promise to remove the European lunatics to Ranchi from Dullunda where they are now housed under undesirable conditions. We are glad at the success of this latter agitation; but why should there be any distinction between black and white in matters of medical relief even? Why should not something be done to ameliorate the lot of the Indian lunatics as well?

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA, Sept. 11th, 1913.

Flood relief.

57. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th September writes:—We appeal to Government once again to administer relief in the flood-stricken areas unstintedly. Official and non-official accounts have unhappily differed as

to the amount of damage inflicted. Mr. Lyon's preliminary reports caused great public amazement. But they were partly reassured when it appeared that there were two sets of official reports on the flood, one for the officials themselves and another meant for public consumption. They were still further reassured by the generous tenor of Lord Carmichael's speech at the Town Hall meeting in this connection. But all their hopes have been dashed down by what Sir William Duke stated in Council the other day. There is apparently a gulf which cannot be bridged between the official accounts of the disaster and those furnished by the volunteers. It is a pity. Why should it be thus? It is no political agitation with which we are concerned here: it is a natural calamity. Why does Government hesitate to accept as correct the accounts which the victims of the disaster and the voluntary relief-workers send to the papers? Both Government and these men have a common purpose—the relief of distress. Why then should there be any difference of view as to the actual necessities of the situation?

Continuing the paper points out how Makhan Lal Sen, who headed a relief party of 300 men visiting the flood-stricken areas, has ascertained that 41 persons have lost their lives in Burdwan district alone, 10 of these being in Raina thana, 10 in Galsi thana and 21 in Khandaghosh thana. And Makhan Babu fears that this list is not exhaustive. Yet the official view is that only 12 persons lost their lives in Burdwan district.

58. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th September writes that the measures of relief adopted by Government for the flood-stricken areas appear in many cases to be inadequate. For example, in Sonamukhi in Bankura Sir William Duke says that some 100 villages have been affected, 71 persons have been killed, 6,000 houses destroyed and over 1,000 cattle lost. Yet Government has granted only Rs. 10,000 for *taccavi* loans for Bankura and not a single pice for gratuitous relief. Is this sum at all adequate? Take again the case of Contai. Dire distress has been caused here by the floods as has been evident from all published accounts. Yet for *taccavi* loans in this area only Rs. 20,000 has been sanctioned. Besides, a sum of Rs. 50 for each thana for gratuitous relief is all utterly inadequate, and the only consolation for the public lies in the fact that private relief parties here are very active, including Marwaris and the Ramkrishna Mission.

Flood relief.

BANGAVASI, Sept. 13th, 1913.

59. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th September writes that *taccavi* loans to the flood-stricken people are being advanced on very difficult conditions. Security in the shape of property, etc., is necessary in every case, and moreover money is being advanced not to individuals but to five or six people jointly in each instance. The paper appeals for a relaxation of these restrictions at least in the present case. Otherwise but few people will benefit by these loans.

Ibid.

BANGAVASI, Sept. 13th, 1913.

60. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th September appeals to Government to postpone the collection of the revenue from the zamindars in the flood-stricken areas which falls due to it this September *kist* till the next January and March *kists*. If the zamindars are thus spared, they may be expected or ordered to make a similar concession in favour of the *patnidar* and cultivator. This is a measure of relief for the flood-stricken area which is no less urgently needed than *taccavi* loans or the despatch of food-stuffs. A suggestion to this effect was originally made by Babu Mati Lal Ghosh at the Town Hall meeting in aid of the flood-stricken, and the leaders of public opinion should strive to induce Government to accept it. It is a pity that no resolution with this object was moved at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council.

Ibid.

NAYAK, Sept. 4th, 1913.

61. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 7th September also urges the Government not to enforce the sun-set law in view of the distress caused to the people by the flood.

Ibid.

BIR BHARAT, Sept. 7th, 1913.

62. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 9th September refers to the losses sustained by the people in the flood-stricken area in Midnapore, and remarks that it will be a serious aggravation of their sufferings if amidst their present distress they find their cooking utensils and such like possessions sold off for arrears of chaukidari tax.

Ibid.

NIHAR, Sept. 9th, 1913.

The Government should therefore remit this tax as also the *peshkush* revenue, or at least postpone their collection for sometime.

The paper quotes in this connection a telegram to the Governor sent by Ashutosh Jana of Birudia making a similar appeal for suspension of the chaukidari tax and *peshkush* revenue and also advocating the early opening of relief works at suitable centres. Further, it has been suggested that stores of grain despatched from Calcutta by the relief organizations should pass toll-free along the Hijli Canal and the Orissa Coast Canal.

BIR BHARAT, Sept. 7th, 1913.

The Mohunt of Tarakeswar.

63. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 7th September remarks that the conduct of the Mohunt of Tarakeswar towards the volunteers is extremely reprehensible. For persons who hold in trust such large properties endowed for religious purposes to behave in this way is extremely regrettable.

BANGAVASI, Sept. 13th, 1913.

An allegation against a Deputy Magistrate.

64. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th September notices a complaint by one Makhun Lal Sen, a voluntary flood-relief worker, to the effect that Babu Anath Bandhu De, Deputy Magistrate of Hooghly, while out lately touring through the flood-stricken areas, refused gratuitous relief to an old blind Brahmin (by name Gangaram Acharya of Sonaluk) with three starving dependants, on the curious ground that he could earn his bread by labour and did not deserve gratuitous relief. Is it consistent with humanity and common sense to believe an old blind Brahman capable of working for his livelihood? How many other Deputy Magistrates of this type has Government despatched to the flood-stricken area?

SANJIVANI, Sept. 11th, 1913.

The threatened famine in Bengal.

65. Commenting on the prospects of crops in Bengal, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th September observes that floods and heavy rain have destroyed the paddy crops in most parts of Western Bengal and in Sylhet, while in Eastern Bengal they suffer from want of water. From the reports received from various parts of the country people are convinced that a famine is threatening Bengal.

In the month of *Bhadra* every year the price of rice falls, but this year there has been a decided rise in the price. Even in Barisal, the chief centre of rice-supply in Bengal, middle class people have to live on a single meal a day.

As regards the jute crop the prospect is far from being a promising one. In Eastern Bengal jute is the main stay of the husbandsman. The paddy crop has withered for want of rain, jute also could not thrive for the same reason. Vegetables are scarce. The people as well as the Government are threatened with a very great calamity.

The paper calls the attention of the Government to the above facts, and suggests that the members of the Executive Council should inspect different parts of Bengal and devise means for allaying the distress of the poor people.

BANGAVASI, Sept. 13th, 1913.

Alleged scarcity in Khulna.

66. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th September writes:—

Munshi Chaudhuri Mahmud writes to us from Atlia village in Khulna giving the following picture of the famine conditions prevailing there:—

Already two deaths have occurred from famine—the grandchild of Naimaddi Molla and the daughter of Kader Shaikh. More deaths from the same cause are likely to follow. On Monday last the wife and four little children of Matu Jenaraddi were at the point of death, when I provided them with suitable food. Three days later at 10 o'clock at night I was told that during those days they had had nothing to eat and were in a precarious condition. I at once sent up a quantity of rice. But for this timely supply of food that night the three little children would undoubtedly have died. Besides myself, Ayezaddi Munshi and Gyezaddi Shaikh are also helping people at this crisis, but none of us are well-off and a few days hence we ourselves may be in a similar predicament. Almost every villager is partially starving, eating at intervals of two or three days. Work is scarce and the people in search of employment find themselves in such straits that they are some of them carrying meals for the *Pod* field-labourers, in return for a paltry remuneration. To add to the sufferings of the people the tax-collectors are out demanding the chaukidari tax and the tax for the punitive police. The

cattle cannot be provided with straw. Government ought to take pity on the people at this crisis.

Scarcity has also manifested itself in Nakipur, Agadanti, Kalaroa and other parts of this district. Rice sells at six seers per rupee. Vegetables are scarce. Will not Government promptly adopt the necessary remedial measures?

VI.—Miscellaneous.

67. *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 3rd and 10th September remarks that Indians ought to take a lesson from the part which the Conservative Party is taking in opposing the grant of Home Rule to Ireland. Indians should not expect that anything will be done towards the granting of autonomy to them. Any hopes entertained regarding this are not likely to be fulfilled.

Home Rule for Ireland.

Al-Hilal, Sept. 3rd & 10th, 1913.

68. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th September, in the course of a leaderette on Home Rule for Ireland, remarks that the injury which has been done to India by the Liberal Government is very great and cannot be compared to anything of a like nature under Unionist rule.

The Liberal Party and India.

Dainik Bharat Mitra, Sept. 10th, 1913.

69. The *Prajabandhu* [Brahmanberia] of the 5th September says that it is impossible that the Government, which has for a century been spending money quite liberally for the advancement of education, can ever think of crippling it as many people allege. Both during the Hindu and Musalman rules education used to be confined to a few privileged classes. But the English have brought it within the reach of all and are doing their best to enlighten the people of this country. It is not at all right, says the paper, to accuse the Government of being anxious to check high education simply because they now place more importance on primary education. Next as regards self-government, which a certain class of people are so eager to have in India, the paper says that such a thing is utterly impossible in a country consisting of peoples of diverse races and creeds, all more or less antagonistic to one another. The time for self-government has not come and will never come until race feelings and petty jealousies will disappear from the land.

Education and self-government in India.

Prajabandhu, Sept. 5th, 1913.

70. The *Prajabandhu* [Brahmanberia] of the 5th September advocates the wider employment of educated members of the Musalman community and depressed classes as an incentive to the spread of education among them. The paper says that an ordinary graduate belonging to any of these communities has to live in villages remote from the great seats of learning, and is thus seriously handicapped in the race for knowledge. It is, therefore, but right and proper that he should receive preferential treatment in the matter of appointment to the Government service. The Government should also, says the paper, take special care to spread education among these communities by the establishment of schools and *pathsalas*.

Education and the depressed classes.

Prajabandhu, Sept. 5th, 1913.

71. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 9th September has got an article as noted on the margin. Here is a translation:—

Causes of Moslem unrest.

Daily Urdu Hablul Matin, Sept. 9th, 1913.

We are watching with great regret the growth of a party in the country whose spirit of opportunism and self-seeking flattery is leading it to represent the Moslem community in a bad light to the Government. We propose to discuss the question (noted in the margin) from various standpoints. In the first place we shall take note of the methods of procedure of certain officials which have in reality created great disaffection among the Moslems throughout the country. At the very outset we shall admit that Moslems in general have in these days been expressing in violent language their hatred of those officials of the Government who have kept in the background the real policy of the Government and have at the same time over-ridden Moslem susceptibilities; and then proceed to discuss the responsibility of those traitors to society who for self-seeking ends and for flattering the Government have been advising it to take a wrong course of action and are still persisting in advising it not to give

up their wrong policy. The very first thing that Sir James Meston on assuming the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces attempted to do was to put a gag of iron on the month of the students at Aligarh. He advised that there should be no enthusiastic rejoicing at the Turkish victories over the Bulgarians. He did not indeed intend that the advice of his should be regarded as a mandate to be peremptorily obeyed. But the weight of words coming from a Lieutenant-Governor can best be gauged in the United Provinces. So in this way he succeeded in stopping the mouth of the students of Aligarh. The second attempt of Sir James to stop the *swadeshi* movement among Musalmans was made at Gorakhpur. He spoke at that place in a threatening manner. He asserted that he would stop the movement by force. Here he was referring to the boycott of British goods by the Moslems. In those days *futwas* had been given favouring the boycott and in consequence of this hatred of foreign goods had gained in intensity among the Aligarh students. Sir James placed before the followers of *swadeshi* a lurid picture of the terrible consequences which would result from their persistence in that line of action. The result was that the weak-minded among the Moslems were terrified and they withdrew their helping hand from it. There were others who, we do not know why if not possibly with the object of flattering the Government, acted against the very *futwas* they had given.

The third attack which Sir James directed with the object of gaining his end was aimed at that soul of the *swadeshi* movement, Hasrat Mohani, the Editor of the *Urdu-e-Moalla*. Mohani was one of the group of Musalmans who could not be terrorised by any show of ruling pomp and power. *Urdu-e-Moalla* was a powerful instrument in his hand for helping the spread of the *swadeshi* movement. It was also a means for earning his livelihood.

By stopping the *Urdu-e-Moalla* Sir James killed (lit. buried) the *swadeshi* movement in the United Provinces. But he was not aware that this was not enough to prevent this man from enthusiastically helping the spread of the *swadeshi* movement. What he did subsequent to this was to open a shop for selling country-made articles, and as the people discovered that country-made things were durable and cheap Moslems from every creek and corner of the Aligarh district began to throng in multitudes to this shop. All this was enough to create confusion in the United Provinces.

Coming close upon the events above mentioned came the proposals of the Bombay Government to regulate the traffic of pilgrims to Mecca which caused excitement all over India and voices of protest were raised throughout the length and breadth of the country. An impression was created among the Moslems that Government wanted to place obstructions in the path of Moslem religious observances. This created grave anxieties in the Moslem mind.

DAILY URDU HABLUL MATIN, Sept. 10th, 1913.

Causes of Moslem unrest.

72. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 10th September, in continuation of its article of the 9th September, thus observes:—

The Haj regulations by the Bombay Government presented a question of greater magnitude to the Moslems than the attacks that were being made on their religious susceptibilities, because it had direct connection with their religious rites. Though it was not being openly said that Moslems should not go to Mecca, what was being aimed at was to deter a large number of Moslems from ever making the pilgrimage. Just as this time when they were being exercised over this problem and were opposing the Bombay Government's proposals and at the same time were drawing a mental picture of the encroachments on their religion and were pondering over their helplessness, the Cawnpore mosque question suddenly presented itself before their eyes. It was being hoped that representations to the higher authorities would at once overrule the obstinacy of local officials who were proposing to widen a road just over a part of a mosque. Nothing came out of their efforts to gain the ear of local officials. Ultimately they had to approach Sir James in spite of the fact that there had arisen a disbelief in the good faith of that official. The result was as had been expected. Sir James Meston was actuated by the same spirit which had made the *Times* [London] remark in regard to Persian problems that for one drop of white blood lakhs of Persians must be put to the sword. Sir James refused to interfere and crushed all Moslem susceptibilities for the sake of upholding the prestige and power of the Civil Service. The

Musalmans were in a fever of excitement, were holding meetings and making protests in the hope that Government would after all give in, when they were terribly shocked at the desecration of the Cawnpore mosque on the 1st of July by Mr. Tyler (whose name can well be associated with that of Chenghez Khan) and his small band of armed force. The state of mind of the Cawnpore Moslems at that time can well be imagined. The news when it flashed outside took away the breath of the Moslems. It simply petrified them. This was the fourth attack made by Sir James (on Muhammadans). This was the state of things in the United Provinces. This poisonous vapour reached Delhi also. Tombs and mosques were demolished at Delhi also, but curiously enough there was little or no disturbance there over the matter. The result of this was that the disaffection among the Moslems grew and the impression gained ground that the Government was slowly interfering with the religion of the Moslems, and that it was trying to gauge the strength of their spirit and susceptibilities by demolishing a few of their mosques and tombs. If they came out successful in the trial then their houses of worship will remain *secure* in future.

The necessary consequence of the gradual growth of this impression among the Moslems was this that they naturally stood up to defend their faith and prove to the heads of the Government that in this matter Moslems of the world were at one, *i.e.*, to say that the policy which the Government had adopted was most likely to create disaffection among Musalmans all over the world. In proportion as the vexation of the Moslems grew in magnitude, the obstinacy of Sir James and his subordinates increased likewise. It resulted in the massacre which took place on the 13th August. It is now being conjectured in regard to the events of the 13th August that the action of the Cawnpore officials was the outcome of some urgent necessity or that it was a premeditated one. What the real explanation is will become clear as events unfold themselves. Faith of Indian Moslems in Islam would indeed be a thing of the past if the anger and excitement caused by events of the 13th August had not kindled a flame in their breasts. But events show that there was already disaffection among the Moslems, and that the events of 13th August have aggravated it to a degree. This disaffection of the Musalmans is not of their own creation. The officials in the different provinces have by their ways and methods contributed to the growth of this feeling among Moslems. This disaffection has slowly changed into sullen resentment by all those events that have happened; and this is an open secret which is very well known to the Government. If it is not then we say with all the emphasis that we can command that Musalmans are disaffected and are under the impression that Government is showing partiality to the officials by following their wrong advice and counsel. There is an impression abroad that Government has got no grievances against the Musalmans, but what they are doing is meant simply for whitewashing the wrong doing of the officials.

73. The *Daily Urdu Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 11th September, continuing its observations on the same subject, goes on thus:— DAILY URDU HABLUL MATIN, Sept. 11th, 1913.

Causes of Moslem unrest.

It has been represented to the Government that Musalmans have adopted the same principle of agitation which proved so successful in the case of the Bengalis in securing the annulment of the partition. By adopting that policy of agitation they want to get the mosque rebuilt and also obtain the release of the accused in the Cawnpore riot case.

It is also being pointed out that if the Government is a bit terrified at this agitation the Moslems will for ever become emboldened and the Government will go down in the estimation of the people and then nobody will consider officials like Mr. Tyler as being good for anything. The Government has therefore been advised to maintain the dignity of the Civil Service at all costs and not to budge an inch. This advice had a magical effect on the Government which was at once seriously perturbed.

We need not examine here the truth of the statement as to whether the Moslems have adopted the *constitutional* agitation of the Bengalis or not. So far as our personal opinion is concerned we can safely advise the Moslems to adopt this course of action. The Government is in a serious dilemma in these days as it is confronted with the solving of serious problems—the

dignity of the Civil Service, the religious susceptibilities of Moslems and administrative problems consequent thereupon.

It then goes on to say that the Anglo-Indian Press naturally will side with the Civil Service. What the Moslems should now do is to win over the Press in England on their side. It is a very powerful factor in the Government of England. By their doing so they will be able to force Lord Hardinge to act according to their dictation. The centre of Moslem activities should therefore be transferred from India to England.

In conclusion it condemns the attitude of those Mahammadans who for ulterior ends advised Sir James Meston to take the wrong course of action.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA, Sept. 9th, 1913.

74. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th September approves of the speech which Mr. V. Madhava Rao, the late Dewan of Mysore, has recently delivered at the Sarvajanik Sabha at Madras criticising the British administration in India. It characterises it as highly interesting and outspoken. It is surprised at the strictures passed upon it by the *Indian Mirror* of Calcutta. Sir T. Madhava considers that India is fit for self-government and he has demanded the granting of provincial autonomy.

Mr. V. Madhava Rao on British Rule in India.

NAYAK, Sept. 10th, 1913.

75. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th September has the following in an article under the heading "Maud Allan":—

"Maud Allan."

"Maud Allan" is an English lady and an accomplished dancer. She proposes to give an exhibition of her art in Calcutta, but a large section of the European community here has risen up in protest against her appearance in this city, and the European Defence Association has asked the Commissioner of Police to prohibit her from holding her dances on the Calcutta stage. Maud Allan dances with nothing on her person, but a garland of glass beads round her waist. The *Englishman* has in an article expressed itself strongly against Maud Allan's appearance here because it thinks, as, indeed, do many other leading Englishmen in this city, that she would by so doing ruin the prestige of the English in India and make them lose the respect and esteem of the people of this country as their rulers and as a nation superior to the Indians in knowledge, intelligence and manly virtues. We should think that we ought to say something on the subject from the Hindu point of view. Our *Shastras* forbid us even to look at a nude woman. If any gentlewoman is compelled by circumstances to appear before a person with no clothing on her that person should speak to her with his head bent down and address her as his mother. English dancing girls generally appear on the stage almost in a state of nudity, for wearing flesh-coloured tights is as good as wearing nothing at all—at least to us, Indians. Dances known as ballet, Turkey-trot, etc., are really immodest and repulsive to the Indian eye; and these dances have enabled him to gauge the standard of English civilisation. So Maud Allan's dancing will not make the Indian think worse of that civilisation. The *Englishman* finds fault with the way in which Indian women bathe in the Ganges. We admit that the thing is not without its defects. But when people go to bathe in the Ganges they are generally imbued with a religious spirit, and most of the time they spend in the river is devoted to chanting prayers and performing *pujas*. Besides, men and women bathe in separate places, though in looking at a bathing ghât from the Howrah Bridge one cannot see that it is so. Then, again, when Hindu ladies bathe in the river they have their veils on and do not indulge in swimming, so there can be nothing immodest in bathing in the Ganges. But this cannot be said of dancing which is a thing which panders to the sense. And the more is the licence given to such a thing the quicker does society goes on the downward path of ruin. European civilisation is now doing this and is, therefore, degenerating. Indians now go to England in large numbers and obtain an intimate knowledge of English manners and customs. If now the English try to pose as puritans they will only be laughed at by the people of India. We remind the *Englishman* of the danger of the dweller of a glass house in throwing stones at another man's house.

SANJIVANI, Sept. 11th, 1913.

76. Referring to Miss Maud Allan's proposed visit to India, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th September is simply shocked at the idea which is outrageous to morality. The paper is astonished to note that some Englishmen here are opposed to the

Ibid.

performance not because the thing is bad in itself, but because it will lower the prestige of the English nation in the eyes of the natives. It urges every person to do his utmost to prevent her from coming to India and thus tainting the moral atmosphere that prevails here.

77. The *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 14th September writes :— HABLUL MATIN, Sept. 14th, 1913.

Musalmans and the Viceroy's statue at Patna.

The Biharis seem to be very anxious to perpetuate the memories of Lord and Lady Hardinge, and the leading people of that province, with the Maharaja of Darbhanga at their head, are going to erect two statues of Their Excellencies. We hear that Mr. Ali Imam has joined the movement on behalf of the Musalman community, and we fully agree with the remarks made by the *Indian Daily News* in this connection that there are many Musalmans who do not hesitate to disobey their religion for the sake of the title of "Khan Bahadur" or "Nawab Bahadur." Stone images are forbidden by the Muhammadan religion, and we are really grieved to find Musalmans taking part in this affair. Surely, the memories of Lord and Lady Hardinge could have been perpetuated by other things than statues. We hope that His Excellency will ask the organisers of the movement to employ the money raised for the statues for some other useful purpose.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;
The 20th September 1913.

B. S. PRESS—20-9-1913.—601X—179—B. B. S.

CONFIDENTIAL.] [No. 38 of 1913.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 20th September 1913.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch	609
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	
China and Japan	627
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	
(a)—Police—	
Police Administration Report for 1912—I. ...	627
Bengal Police Administration Report for 1911-12	628
(b)—Working of the Courts—	
The judgment in the proscribed pamphlet case ...	629
(c)—Jails—	
Nil.	
(d)—Education—	
Mr. Rasul's lectureship	630
The Education Department and Liyaqat Husain	631
Ditto ditto ditto ...	*ib.*
The Government of India and University lectureships	632
Mr. Sharp's reply to the University	*ib.*
The new educational policy and the Press Act ...	633
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
Nil.	
(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
Nil.	
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
The Eastern Bengal State Railway	625
(h)—General—	
The proposed partition of Mymensingh ...	635
Strikes of Post and Telegraph peons at Dacca ...	*ib.*
Gun licenses	*ib.*
The replacement of Indian by European Civil Surgeons in the mufassal	*ib.*
An additional Secretary in the Bengal Secretariat	636
The Viceroy's speech	*ib.*
III.—LEGISLATION.	
The Bengal Legislative Council	637
IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Nil.	
V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
The Midnapur floods	637
The Government and relief operations ...	638
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Miss Maud Allan's intended visit to India ...	638
Ditto ditto ...	639
The Home Rule Bill	*ib.*

LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Kali Prasanna Chatarji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee"	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,200
6	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	300
7	"Indian World" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years ...	350
10	"Telegraph" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,300
11	"Herald" ...	Dacca ...	Daily ...	Priya Nath Sen	2,000
12	"East" ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	Banga Ch. Ray	300
13	"Calcutta Spectator" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Lalit Mohan Ghosal	

I.—Foreign Politics.

993. The demands made by Japan on China have an ominous look about them, remarks the *Bengalee*. The reparation asked for the death, torture and arrest of a few Japanese may look a simple matter on a superficial view. But the very time chosen for being indemnified gives a sinister look to the whole thing. Yuan-Si-Kai may have easily quelled the internal disturbance. Being the complete master of the situation, it was easy for him not to let the grass grow under his feet. But a new danger has appeared from quite an unexpected quarter. By the bye, where is Sun-Yat-Sen? The recent anarchist outrage at Japan is said to have had Sun for its objective. Some time ago Sun visited Japan to interest the only living Asiatic Power in the future of China. One is also reminded in this connection of the insistent rumour about the Japanese backing of the Revolutionaries. Sun is not a man to leave the cause for which he has chosen to be a man of many sorrows so long as he draws breath. Who knows, the personal magnetism and honesty of purpose which have won him so many European friends has not brought a new powerful accession to his rank of well-wishers? Things are not what they seem!

Bengalee, 14th Sep. 1913.

China and Japan.

II.—Home Administration.

(*a*)—*Police.*

994. The annual Police Administration Report, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, generally speaking, is a curious admixture of facts and fancies, frank admissions and diplomatic evasions; and the Report for 1912 is no exception to the rule. It is a pretty big document, covering, besides the charts and tables, some 43 pages. And the Government Resolution on it adds some more pages. It is satisfactory to find, in the first place, that the authorities have at last become alive to the necessity of improving the detective ability of the police officers. The proposed step will miss its mark unless the Indian officers are more freely put in charge of the District Police. So long as the head of the District Police is a European officer whose imperfect knowledge of the language and dialect, habits and customs, geography and topography of the Province is only equalled by his enormous powers of interfering with and domineering over his Indian subodinates, no amount of improvement in the abilities, detective or otherwise, of the latter will avail. Nowhere in the world is the detection of crime carried on through aliens. The system cannot thus succeed in India. Another thing to which the Resolution refers is the ill-paid condition of the rank and file of the police force and the consequent unpopularity of the service. The miserable pay of the subordinate police and the resulting evils have been the ugliest plague-spot in the Police administration. Fancy a constable who is expected to be always neatly shaved and dressed at his own cost, to be possessed of some legal knowledge, a splendid physique, and also vested with plenary powers over the personal liberty of the people, gets a pay of Rs. 8 to 10, a sum hardly enough for a street-sweeper in these days of hard living. The wonder then is, not that discontent and corruption should be eating into the lower strata of the service, but that the authorities should awake to this axiomatic truth at this late hour and proclaim their belated awakening to the world through the trumpet-blast of a solemn Resolution. To the people of Bengal one of the chief interests of police administration reports is furnished by the disclosures and reflections on the so-called "political crimes" and dakaities. Regarding "political crimes," the same stereotyped tendency of attributing them to the *bhadralok* class has been evinced—although the utter hollowness of this position has been repeatedly exposed by the journal. There is the same tendency of assuming every crime as political which has had as its objective an individual who some time or other happened to be connected with the investigation of a political crime. Even the alleged bomb incident in the house of a police spy of the character and

Amrita Bazar Patrika, 16th Sep. 1913.

Police Administration Report for 1912—I.

reputation of Abdur Rahman, of Midnapur case notoriety, has been dignified with the appellation of a political crime and a prominent mention in a solemn Government Resolution. It is interesting to note in this connection that neither in this nor any other of the cases mentioned in the Resolution has the crime been traced to any living soul yet. It is really a curious thing that the official and popular opinion with regard to the existence of political crimes in the Province should differ as poles asunder. The people honestly believe that there is no organized body of conspirators with political designs in their midst. And they have good reasons for entertaining such a notion. For if a body of anarchists were really roaming in society, they could never escape their (the people's) notice. The paper does not see why the authorities also should not accept this view. For if the popular notion is erroneous, how is it that the myrmidons of the C. I. D. and the host of police spies, informers and approvers fail to ferret out and lay by the heels the alleged organized bands of these criminals? There is, of course, no question as regards the existence of some few dakaits belonging to *bhadralok* classes. But they are only ordinary dakaits who have, in all probability, turned dakaits for economic and not political reasons. But why are they on that account elevated to the dignity of revolutionary patriots and sensation created in the country? True, some books on patriotism are now and then found in their boxes and trunks But they evidently keep these things with them to pose as martyrs when dectected and put on their trial.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 17th Sep. 1913.

995. In commenting on the subject of professional dakaits, dealt with in Part II of the marginally noted report, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes as follows:—

Bengal Police Administration Report for 1912—II.

"The report gives statistics to show that 'the tendency during the last five years has been towards an increase.' But what is the explanation for this increase? Why, the inevitable and incorrigible 'apathy of the people' and 'better reporting!' In other words, everything except the inefficiency of the police! This ostrich-like hiding the head under the sand of imaginary reasons may do well to satisfy the self-complacent writer or writers of such reports, but they will never enable the authorities to touch even the fringe of the plague-spot. Fancy it is attempted to show that the people habitually and deliberately cherish 'apathy' in a matter that threatens to end by wiping them out altogether! As for the 'better reporting' why, if it goes on at this rate, the chances are that it will be improved to a degree neither very pleasant nor comfortable to contemplate. If the detection of the dakaits is the least of the difficulties the police have to encounter, why do they fail to detect them as a rule? The reason given is that as they attack a house in large numbers, at dead of night, wearing masks, and run away with their booty unrecognized, so their whereabouts cannot be traced. No doubt the work of the police would have been much easier if the dakaits had come in gangs of two or three instead of twenty to fifty; if they had chosen broad daylight and not dark or semi dark nights for their excursions; if they had not been clever enough to disguise themselves; and, if instead of exhibiting an unreasonable tendency to go away unrecognized by every man in the street, they had given previous notice of their intended depredations, or at least left their cards with full names and addresses for facilitating detection. But unfortunately this is not the custom anywhere in the world. In all countries dakaits commit crimes at night and depart unrecognized, generally speaking. And yet they are detected in most cases by the police of those countries. As regards the 'approver,' the panacea for all evils, the only prop of a helpless investigating officer, the best stimulant for a collapsing case, here is the Inspector-General's pronouncement on the value of this important functionary:—'I am convinced that if dakaiti is to be suppressed, this result can only be achieved by encouraging rather than discouraging the use of approvers.' Approvers do no doubt help in securing convictions—only they often fasten the halter round the wrong neck, and approver-hunting begets approver-manufacturing, with what ugly consequences the history of the past few years gives ample evidence. But what of that? The remedy is still 'more approvers.' By the bye, if there is such a handy 'open sesame' for unlocking the dakaiti mysteries, what is the use of training selected officers in the detective line? A *régime* of

approvers means that the occupation of the detectives is gone. It would have been well if Mr. Plowden, the Inspector-General, had given a statistical account of 'this large number of cases' in which Government has issued weapons with such lavish hands, detailing the percentage of villagers to whom they were issued, the nature and number of the weapons, and so forth. But what will a whole arsenal-full of weapons do to people who allow their weapons to be stolen by those very rascals against whom they are meant to be levelled, and who are so affectionately disposed towards the *bhadralok* dakaits that they keep their doors wide open for the latter to come in and rob and murder them, and who have not the heart to offer the looters of their property any opposition, much less to assist in their detection? Surely no other insinuation could be conveyed by passages like the following:—'On the other hand, three such weapons have been stolen from the holders, and we have signally failed to arouse any real spirit of opposition to the depredations of the *bhadralok* class.' Because three guns were stolen, therefore, all the other holders of the weapons were unable or unwilling to oppose the *bhadralok* dakaits! Such explanations would deserve the compliment of being at once original and ingenious did they not labour under the disqualification of being divorced from common sense, common human experience, and facts. Scratch a so-called *bhadralok* dakait and you find him only an ordinary villager. If he is dreaded, it is because of his arms. He will, however, in his turn, learn to fear the villagers if the latter are armed also. Armed with guns, they will thus be more than a match for these dakaits. And the Government itself does not hesitate to echo in its Resolution the opinion quoted above, as the following passage goes to show:—'The helplessness of the victims and the apathy of the people render easy the execution of these crimes. It is true that in one case the villagers attacked the dakaits and wounded three of them, but in no other instance was any opposition offered.' The passage immediately following no doubt contains a generous concession, but it is weighted with conditions which remind one of the position of the stork with a flat basin of steaming soup before it, of which it could not taste even a drop with its long beak:—'In the opinion of His Excellency in Council, attempts should be made to secure the active assistance of those living in rural areas by strengthening their hands and placing them in a position to be able to withstand the attacks of dakaits. With this object in view, Government are prepared to give licenses freely to rich merchants and others who have large interests in the mufassal on the condition that they employ pensioned up-country sepoys who are not only trained in the use of arms but are also likely to offer a brave front to dakaits." Why, it may be seriously asked, should the licensees be compelled to appoint up-country sepoys to be entitled to the arms? Is it really very difficult for Bengali youths to load and fire a gun? And why should ex-sepoys be employed when ordinary durwans are quite competent to do the work? Why, again, should this concession be confined to 'rich persons and others who have large interests?' Why should not persons of moderate means be also allowed to defend themselves and their possessions that are as valuable to them as are the millions and hoards to the rich folk? It ought to be remembered that the more arms there are in a village the less chance there is for dakaits to infest it. In fact, the very object of granting licenses may be frustrated by confining them to a microscopic minority, as has already been admittedly proved to be the case in some instances. Why are not gun licenses freely given to the Bengalis? Is it because they are unable to use arms even if they try and practise? Or is it because they will upset the Empire if only a few of them get arms? They must be either eternal babies or embodiments of diabolical treachery to be saddled with such curious conditions as noted above."

(*b*)—*Working of the Courts.*

996. The *Mussalman* observes that the judgment of the Special Bench in the application made by Mr. Muhammad Ali, editor of the *Comrade*, against the order of the Government of Bengal forfeiting under the Press Act the pamplet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us" amply

MUSSALMAN, 12th Sep. 1913.

The judgment in the proscribed pamphlet case.

demonstrates, if any proof is necessary, that the repressive measure of 1910 has given wide, rather unlimited, powers to the Executive, that it has considerably curtailed the liberty of the Press—the right valued most by people owing allegiance to the British Crown, and that it is a veritable sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of those in charge of newspapers and printing presses. His Lordship the Chief Justice holds that the operation of the section may be plausibly extended to any length by an ingenious mind, and that writings that may even command approval may be brought within its clutches. Even standard literature may undoubtedly be caught. When the Press Act was on the Legislative anvil, Indian publicists were almost unanimously of opinion that it would be a menace to the liberty of the Press and that such a measure on the Statute Book would be inconsistent with a progressive, civilized administration. Though most of the non-official members of the Supreme Legislative Council supported the Bill—members reluctant to incur the displeasure of the then Government of India—it is a well-known fact that the measure was passed in spite of strong opposition in the Indian Press. It was, however, understood that the law would be applied very carefully, but it is now evident that very little care is being taken now in applying it. The Chief Justice says: "I doubt whether publications with an authorship, a source, and a purpose like those of the present pamphlet were thought of; and I recognize the force of the argument that the Act is now being applied to a purpose never intended" So His Lordship acknowledges that the Act is being misapplied in a manner, but still the High Court would not interfere because if the Legislature has employed language wide enough to cover the pamphlet, "this lack of reserve affords no answer to the forfeiture now attacked." The Press Act is sufficiently elastic, and that itself is a menace to the liberty of the Press, but the attitude of the High Court, as embodied in the recent judgment of the Special Bench, is a greater menace to that liberty. It is the practice with high judicial tribunals to interpret the intention of the Legislature and administer the law in accordance with that intention. If the Executive errs and applies the law to a purpose never intended, it is, the journal thinks, the duty of the Court to intervene when called upon to do so and administer the law in conformity with the intention of the Legislature. The High Court has failed to do this in the present case. The argument which His Lordship has used may be applied to every case of a political nature. Because the Government "with all the information at its disposal"—information derived mostly from the great C. I. D. and the Police—has formed a view, the Court should be bound by it and should not exercise its independent judgment, is an attitude and a frame of mind which the paper deeply deplores. The findings of the Chief Justice are mostly in favour of the applicant, but by a curious process His Lordship has come to ultimate conclusions which are not only disappointing but smack of inconsistency too. The separate judgment which Mr. Justice Stephen delivered, agreeing in the main with the Chief Justice, is however more consistent, though equally disappointing. The Chief Justice concluded his judgment by giving the applicant Mr. Muhammad Ali a certificate of character. "The Advocate-General, representing the Government, has," said His Lordship, "publicly announced that Mr. Muhammad Ali's forfeited pamphlet is not, in his opinion, a seditious libel, and indeed that he attributes no criminal offence to Mr. Muhammad Ali; he was even willing to concede and believe he was acting in the highest interests of humanity and civilization." In spite of this certificate the pamphlet must be forfeited because the Government wills it. So the Press Act is doing much more than what the Legislature intended it to do. It is not known how long this measure will continue to be a blot on the civilized administration of India. Will His Excellency Lord Hardinge have the courage to prove a Sir Charles Metcalfe to repeal the Act and thus restore the liberty of the Press, so highly valued by His Majesty's Indian subjects?

(*d*)—*Education.*

MUSSALMAN, 12th Sep. 1913.

Mr. Rasul's lectureship.

997. The *Mussalman* writes that the manner in which Mr. Justice A. Chaudhuri has disposed of Mr. A. Rasul's application for a rule on the University of Calcutta to show cause why he should not be allowed to continue his lectures on

International Law has not been quite satisfactory to the public. His Lordship held that Mr. Rasul was not appointed, there being no letter of appointment by the University, and judging from the resolutions passed by the University, the Senate did not, in His Lordship's opinion, appoint Mr. Rasul as lecturer. The question then arises, how Mr. Rasul could get into the University classes and deliver his lectures on International Law. The paper thinks it would have been in the fitness of things if Mr. Justice Chaudhuri had issued the rule asked for, and constituted a Bench to hear the rule, which might have disposed of the case after hearing what the University had to say. Nobody knows whether the University would have denied to have made the appointment or admitted it. If the University denied, the rule might be discharged at once; if not, there is no reason why it should not have been made absolute. In short, Mr. Justice Chaudhuri took upon himself the responsibility of deciding an issue which a Bench, after hearing both sides, ought to have decided. It is regretted that His Lordship should have adopted such a procedure.

The Education Department and Liyaqat Husain.

998. The Education Department of the Province seems to have taken up the cue from its Imperial prototype in right earnest, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. As soon as it learnt that Maulvi Liyaqat Husain wanted to come to Midnapur to address the students on such a harmless and soul-inspiring subject as flood-relief, it hastened to issue a circular, to the heads of the local educational institutions, enjoining on them not to allow their students to attend the Maulvi's lectures. And no wonder that the Maulvi had to come back disappointed as the result of a cold reception there. The Imperial Education Department considered purely academical lectures on Ancient History, International Law, Arabic, and so forth, dangerous to the advanced graduates simply because those lectures were uttered by lips believed to have been contaminated by political speeches. Similarly, its loyal Provincial subordinate also would taboo lectures to young students on flood relief from Maulvi Liyaqat Hussain, apparently because he was alleged to have delivered public lectures which were not agreeable to the police. It comes to this—A man who has once uttered objectionable things has no right even to utter good things ever afterwards in his life again. It is quite proper he should not be permitted to do bad things. But if he is not permitted to do good things as well, is it not indirectly forcing him to revert to bad things? For, after all, a human being is so constituted that he cannot remain dumb and motionless like a statue, he must do something or other—either good or bad. And are human tongue and lips so constituted that they for ever retain the germs of the evil things they once uttered—so that even the most inoffensive—nay the noblest—of utterances they may afterwards utter come out saturated with the inherent poison of the medium? If these ethics were to be carried to the utmost logical confines, it would mean that a person once convicted of theft has no right to do a charitable act, or that one convicted of murderous assault is not entitled to save a drowning person, ever afterwards. It is the duty of the State not merely to punish the infringer of the law and to protect society against his mischievious activities, but also to afford the latter every opportunity to reclaim himself by turning his activities into good and useful channels. Thus, to thwart one, once rightly or wrongly suspected of disloyal tendencies, in his honest attempts to turn his activities towards objects useful as much to society as to the State, seems to be as far removed from ethics as from statemanship.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 16th Sep. 1913.

Ibid.

999. "Once a suspect, ever a suspect" writes the *Bengalee*, "this seems to be the principle of work of the Criminal Investigation Department. This principle receives most rigid adherence in the case of Maulvi Liyaqat Husain, whose footsteps are always dogged and who is ever prevented from pursuing even the most unexceptionable activities Our fear that the educational authorities also have found their tutelary angel in the Criminal Investigation Department is confirmed by the following telegram from Midnapur telling how the Maulvi is being thwarted in the humanitarian mission on which both the Government and the people have at present set their heart. Says the telegram:—'Maulvi Liyaqat Husain, with a previous intimation by wire to the Chairman of the Municipality, arrived here and wanted to address a meeting with the object

BENGALEE, 17th Sep. 1913.

of realising subscriptions in aid of the distressed people of the flood-stricken villages of Contai. But the local people did not receive him warmly and the Maulvi returned to Calcutta.' The Education Department issued a circular to the heads of several local High English schools and to the Principal of the College, enjoining on their students not to attend any meeting of the Maulvi. It appears that the Maulvi over a fortnight ago had wired similarly to the Chairman to keep in readiness a large band of volunteers at Geonkhali, an entrance to Contai by the river route, as the former was, as intimated, coming with large provisions for distribution among the villagers, but the Maulvi did not come, and the volunteers went and came back all the way quite disappointed. We entreat His Excellency Lord Carmichael, who is far above police bias, to order an enquiry into the matter and judge of the soundness of the method which denies a man the opportunity to mend. Suspicion is the best school for breeding undesirables. And why should it find so much favour with any branch of a State machinery, which exists for correcting and not hardening questionable tendencies."

INDIAN MIRROR 16th Sep. 1913.

The Government of India and University lectureships.

1000. The *Indian Mirror* remarks that the foremost point in the Government of India's reply to the letter of the Calcutta University, in connection with the question of appointment of University lecturers, is that persons who have taken a prominent part in politics should not be appointed lecturers. The Government of India contend that the principle is not a new one, that it has long been applied to Government servants, and that it has been enunciated in eloquent language and with the widest application to teachers and professors by the learned Vice-Chancellor, Sir Asutosh Mukarji. That the principle is sound and should be enforced, especially in view of the mischief which has been wrought among the pupils of certain schools and colleges in Bengal, cannot be gainsaid. The question, however, is whether the Senate of the University cannot be trusted to take action in the matter, without the interference of Government. The Government of India state that they are anxious to co-operate with the Senate in the interests of the students and of the higher intellectual life of Bengal. That is very good. But the right way of co-operation will be to put more trust in the judgment of the Senate. It remains to be seen how the Senate takes the reply of the Government of India. The paper fears it will not help very much to still the storm.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 17th Sep. 1913.

Mr. Sharp's reply to the University.

1001. The reply of Mr. Sharp to the Calcutta University, observes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, was, in most well-informed quarters, an almost foregone conclusion. It is, as may be supposed, a complex texture, in which special pleading, defending the indefensible *sic volo sic jubeo* have been carefully interwoven, the whole thing being, of course, tinged with a colouring of politeness that is not without a humour of its own. The first portion deals with the comparatively uninteresting and unprofitable question of who is to blame for the delay. This portion is merely a long drawn out special pleading with a reiteration in a new garb of the charge refuted so ably by the Senate. On one point there is furnished an interpretation of its scope which modifies substantially the point of view, if it does not show an actual *volte face*. Coming, however, to the most important part of the letter, that dealing with the desirability or otherwise of University students coming under political influences, Mr. Sharp has in his attempt to defend the indefensible, only paraphrased the articles of some Anglo-Indian papers, which, it will be remembered, attacked the Vice-Chancellor for a fancied inconsistency between his attitude as manifested by his Convocation speech of 1910 and exhibited by his reply to Mr. Sharp. The utter hollowness and untenability of this contention was forthwith exposed by the journal on the 26th July last. But little was it dreamt that the Imperial Department of Education would piece together the torn shreds and use it as a serious argument in a mementous affair like the present. Two further comments seem to be called for on the above remarks. In the first place, the letter is discreetly silent as to what the "new facts" are which justify the treatment meted out to a scholar of the reputation of Dr. Suhrawardy. Already the original letter of Mr. Sharp, putting a ban on all persons "taking a prominent part in political agitation," was sufficiently obscure and hazy.

And now the bare hint of "the new facts" does not improve matters one whit beyond treating the public to an explanation of an *obscurium per obscurius*. Regarding Mr. Sharp's remark that at 21 and over a man cannot be immune from "political influences," the proposition has only to be stated to be ridiculed by the whole civilized world. The law declares him major, fit to manage large estates and to sit as a member of self-governing bodies and councils; an Englishman may become a Prime Minister at that age, but still he is not fit to come in contact with a professor who is supposed to take part in politics merely by reason of his being an Indian and belonging to a University which has Messrs. Butler and Sharp as the final arbiters of its destinies. In the concluding pragraph the letter speaks of preserving the students from the "unsettling influences" and warmly offers "co-operation" and "further assistance" to the University. After the terrible unsettlement of the student which has supervened upon Mr. Sharp's first bomb-shell, and after the signal humiliation and embarrassment to which it has subjected the University, such saccharine assurances will furnish cold comfort to those for whom they are intended.

HERALD, 17th Sep. 1913.

The new educational policy and the Press Act.

1002. The *Herald* writes:—"What becomes of the agitation that was started in protest of the new educational policy of the Government of India? What, again, are we going to do to make right the Press Act, now that His Lordship the Chief Justice has pointed out the true character of that hasty piece of legislation in his judgment in Mr. Muhammad Ali's case? Are we going to accept communal representation in local bodies? Of course, there were the floods, and we do not regret that they absorb our energies largely just at the present moment. But surely floods cannot be a sufficient excuse for the attitude of apathy that marks our public life at this moment. It was grandiloquently asserted that the unrest that arose out of the retrograde educational policy of the Government was bound to attain the strength and volume of the anti-partition agitation. Of course that showed how we felt about it; but the question is, what we are going to do about it? The *Puyas* are coming and most of our public men, especially those in Calcutta, have already left or are in a hurry to leave the city for the hills. They want rest and we don't grudge it. But there are others who are anxiously waiting to go to their home districts. Can they not speak to the people in the country on the many political, social and other questions of the day? Can they not organize meetings, explain the meaning and scope of the above measures of the Government, and thus prepare the public mind for a genuine and mighty agitation? Success in such matters need not always be measured by the immediate results; all honest attempts have their rewards. And it is essential for the growth of a real public spirit in the country that such attempts should be made. Public life has its ebb and flow, but the patriotic heart knows no rest."

(*g*)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

INDIAN MIRROR, 14th Sep. 1913.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway.

1003. It stands to the credit of the authorities of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, writes the *Indian Mirror*, that although more than one railway in India has, of late, passed through a fit of sulks, they have had things so well under control that there has been little if any apprehension of any kind of turmoil among the rank-and-file of their employés. This is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the traditions of generous and sympathetic treatment left by a succession of able and talented administrators, the most prominent among whom was Sir Henry Burt. The present Agent, Colonel Browne, has also distinguished himself by capable and tactful administration, and it is to be noted with satisfaction that under his *régime* the railway has developed and improved in more than one direction. In saying all this, the fact cannot be ignored that there are certain grievances of the subordinate staff which require early redress. Facts, which have been brought to notice, show that there is a growing sense of dissatisfaction among the employés. The other day, a petition was made to the authorities regarding present inadequate salaries of Indian station masters. Obviously the railways, like

employers in general, overlook the fact that economic conditions are changing, and that a scale of pay fixed some thirty or forty years back can scarcely be considered adequate at a time when the cost of living has risen to an abnormal extent. The grievance of inadequate pay is universal, Indian and European employés being common victims to economic vagaries. Nor is this all. The prospects of promotion are far from bright in the majority of cases. The hard-worked station master, who has been at his work all his life, and who may be presumed to know it b tter than any outsider, has seldom any chance to rise to the superior grade. Should the Public Service Commission ever go into the question of the pay and prospects of the subordinate staff of the State railways, it will do well to put side by side an experienced station master and a newly recruited officer, so as to judge whether the former could not fill the place of the latter with greater advantage to the railway administration. There are Anglo-Indian and Indian station masters, who are undoubtedly able to hold their own, as regards capacity, knowledge and character, against any class of junior officers, but, so far as the paper's information goes, none of them can aspire to the post even of an Assistant Traffic Superintendent. Another thing is, the process of decentralization is being carried on in certain sections to the obvious hardship of the subordinate staff. Fomerly, if a subordinate was to be dealt with for any fault, his case was directly investigated by the District Traffic Superintendent or the Manager; but nowadays in certain sections the young Assistant Traffic Superintendent, of perhaps two or three years' standing, virtually possesses the sole power of suspending, dismissing, or fining. If the officer in question was a man of experience and of sufficient standing to be in something like intimate touch with the staff, he could perhaps exercise his power with tact and moderation. That, however, is unfortunately not the case always. The man who is thoroughly conversant with the characteristics of the lower subordinate staff, with the conditions of local labour, and with all things generally which concern local traffic, is the station master; but he has no chance to rise above his narrow groove. The man who is suddenly thrust upon a district as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent, from outside, either through the nomination system or otherwise, does not possess these qualifications. He may happen to be, at the outset of his railway career, profoundly ignorant of railway work. It is possible that he shines as a footballer or cricketer, but all things considered, he proves no better than a round peg in a square hole. If to his inexperience be added want of sympathy and judgment, the position of the staff subordinate to him becomes one of galling misery. Therefore, the supreme test of a man's qualification for admission to the higher ranks of the service, should be proved ability, coupled with the qualities which go to make a sympathetic official. Sympathy is needed in every branch of the administration, and nowhere more than in the railway service, where the conditions of work are of a monotonous but exacting character. The Assistant Traffic Superintendent, or any similar official, who sets himself up as a *zubberdust huzoor* of a mufassal station, does incalculable harm to the railway administration, for the effect of his rule is to deepen dissatisfaction and to turn a loyal and willing staff into a set of grumbling and reckless workers. Another matter which calls for immediate attention is the abnormal prevalence of the fine system, which is a widespread grievance among the subordinate staff of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The fine system, the paper believes, has been abolished in Government departments, and with excellent results. It not only survives in the railway, but is worked in such a manner as to produce demoralising effects. As things go, the right of fining is safeguarded by no wholesome rules. The Assistant Traffic Superintendent, who is the smallest official in the superior grade, can exercise it as much as his superiors. If such an official possesses an overweening sense of his importance, he is apt to abuse the right. On principle, the system is radically wrong, and if it is to exist at all, it should be laid down that none but the Traffic Manager should have the authority to fine the meanest subordinate. Cases are not rare, in which men on small salaries of Rs 15 or Rs. 20 are fined even Rs. 5 on a single occasion. The crux of the matter is, those who are appointed to the higher ranks of the service should be men of comprehensive sympathy. The treatment of subordinates, especially by men of the Assistant Traffic Superintendent class, should

not be made to savour of slave-driving. Courtesy and politeness to subordinates goes a longer way in ensuing efficiency and contentment than any other process that can be imagined. It is essential that junior officers should be in cordial touch with the subordinate staff, and not delude themselves with the idea that they belong to any but the ordinary worldly sphere. Further, upper subordinates like station masters, who bear the burden and heat of the entire traffic system, should be given wider powers over their own staff, and be held eligible for admission to the superior grade on approved service. The paper has dwelt upon only a few of the grievances of the subordinate railway staff, as they have come to its notice, and writes under correction, and it hopes that the suggestions it has offered will receive sympathetic consideration from the authorities of the railway.

(*h*)—*General.*

1004. The *Indian World* writes that it looks strange that the Government of Bengal has embarked on a scheme of district partition without making a detailed estimate of the cost. This is the naked confession which has been naively made in reply to an interpellation in the Council. One can not easily believe that things are managed in this way in the esoteric regions of the Government. It is hinted that Mymensingh will be divided in three parts, and all this is seriously contemplated without taking into account the question of cost. Expense seems to be a neligible factor with the Government except in matters of education and sanitation. There is no Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson now at the helm of financial affairs, and the Government of Bengal may, therefore, well postpone considering the question of cost till the district partitions are a settled fact.

INDIAN WORLD, 10th Sep. 1913.

The proposed partition of Mymensingh.

1005. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that Dacca is just now being confronted with a rather ticklish problem in connection with the strike of the Telegraph and Post Office peons. The grievances with both the classes seem to be connected with overwork. They have resigned in a body and the authorities are trying to replace them by a new set of men. The situation has naturally caused serious inconvenience to the public. Of course when the peons go out on strike and resign, the authorities must replace them by new sets of men to cope with the current work. But that is at best a superficial and makeshift remedy of the situation. For when these new recruits grow old they may also strike in their turn. Side by side with this, therefore, there should be instituted an enquiry into the real causes of the grievances and also as to how far they are with or without foundation. If any such enquiry be conducted in the right spirit, it may perhaps be elicited that the poor peons were more sinned against than sinning. In these hard days, when even middle class gentlemen are feeling the pinch of hunger, it is not likely that poor men will throw off their only means of feeding themselves and their dependants over a trifle. Unless the root-cause is enquired into and tackled, even the new set of men, as stated above, will be similarly discontented in course of time and bring about a repetition of the present *impasse*.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 18th Sep. 1913.

Strike of Post and Telegraph peons at Dacca.

1006. The *Indian Mirror* is very glad to note that the Government of Bengal will make an attempt to secure the active assistance of those living in rural areas by strengthening the hands of rich men and placing them in a position to be able to withstand the attacks of dakaits. The Government propose to give licenses freely to rich merchants and other residents of the mufassal on the condition that they employ pensioned up-country sepoys, who are not only trained in the use of arms, but are likely to offer a brave front to the dakaits. The paper trusts all payers of income tax who can afford to keep an ex-sepoy will be allowed this license. The sepoys earning pensions will know how to prevent their guns being stolen by the emissaries of the anarchists.

INDIAN MIRROR, 14th Sep. 1913.

Gun licenses.

1007. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the *Indian Medical Gazette* is the latest champion of the queer and unreasonable claims of the European Defence Association for replacing Indian by European Civil Surgeons in the mufassal. The editor of this journal is no other than Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan, the Inspector-General of Prisons for

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 16th Sep. 1913.

The replacement of Indian by European Civil Surgeons in the mufassal.

Bengal, and its editorial staff composed entirely of European members of the Indian Medical Service. The paper can understand irresponsible people preaching such selfish sermons, but it cannot understand a responsible section of the Government openly throwing in the weight of their support to such a cause in a purely technical journal. The Association attacks Lord Morley's policy which gave the small element of Indian Civil Surgeons now in the mufassal. Does it not then come to this—that a number of prominent Government officials, with the responsible chief of a department at their head, attack an accepted Government policy in the interests of a political association? Is it strictly in conformity with the rules regulating the conduct of Government servants? Will an infringement of those rules be permitted merely because it is committed by some European officers in the interests of some Anglo-Indians? The journal hopes the attention of Lord Carmichael will be drawn to this.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 17th Sep. 1913.

An additional Secretary in the Bengal Secretariat.

1008. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the public ought to be thankful to the Local Government for promptly issuing a press *communiqué* with a view to remove the "misapprehension as to the appointment of an additional Secretary in the Bengal Secretariat." Unfortunately, however, the *communiqué* itself apparently owes its genesis to a misapprehension. Public criticisms on the announcement of this appointment were not due merely to an apprehension of a change in "the policy of the Government," but to the question of additional costs as well involved in the appointment. The *communiqué* seeks to justify this new burden on the already over-burdened taxpayer by giving an account of the shuffling and reshuffling of Secretariat arrangements consequent on the reduction in the number of Board of Revenue members. It appears as if the *communiqué* wants to show that since, as against the saving effected by doing away with one Revenue Board member and his Secretary, it is getting only a Secretary, and the public are on the whole gainers, and that the work that devolved on the former and his Secretary must have to be borne by some new hand. But if they have been relieved of a single Board of Revenue member and his Secretary, have they not also got the three members of the Executive Council with their respective staffs, each member enjoying the handsome salary of over Rs. 5,000 a month? Can they not, between them, manage to do the work of a single Board of Revenue member? Then, again, what would be the harm if the Director of Public Instruction were made the *ex-officio* Secretary to the Department of Education, just as, in the case of the Public Works Department, the Chief Engineer is the Secretary? The Director has a Personal Assistant, a Head Assistant, and numerous other assistants to aid him in his administrative work, as well as a lot of Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, etc., to do the work of touring and inspection for him. So that this additional duty would not have meant so much overwork for him, and especially so in the case of the present incumbent, Mr. Hornell, who has been specially imported all the way from England over the heads of so many veterans in view of his youth as well as great energies and abilities.

BENGALEE, 19th Sep. 1913.

The Viceroy's speech.

1009. While admiring His Excellency for the excellent tone and temper of his speech, the *Bengalee* remarks that it cannot help saying that some of his conclusions do not agree with the real state of things. His Excellency has said that the material prosperity of India has been quite phenomenal. A rise of £15 millions in imports and only £4 millions in exports has been pointed to, to warrant such a conclusion. But on closer consideration it would seem to tell another story. The rate at which imports are increasing compares very unfavourably with that of the growth of exports. The evident inference is that the country is getting richer very slowly if at all. The big figure of exports also is not without its disquieting feature in view of the fact that as India exports mostly raw materials and food-grains, the rise of price consequent on this extensive export presess hard on the poorer middle classes who, according to all reports, are faring very ill at the present time. His Excellency's suggestion in connection with the prevalence of what is said to be dakaities by *bhadraloks*, that the latter are not pressed by want and misery, is not also in agreement with the official and non-official estimate of their economic condition. In these days of accumulation of wealth in few hands, and specially in such a country of heterogeneous populations as India, any expansion of the volume of

trade is not an unerring index of the prosperity of the bulk of the people. Whatever trade figures may say, the bread problem is getting more and more acute, evidently implying that the opportunities for earning are getting daily restricted. The fact that any accidental distress throws the people entirely on State help or private charity does not also bear out the statement that there has been a phenomenal growth of material prosperity in India. This language is a little out of keeping with the moderation which has been throughout maintained in the splendid Viceregal utterance.

III.—Legislation.

1010. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it has all along been protesting that communal representation in the Legislative Councils is wrong in principle and highly mischievous in practical working. Experience of the last three years has amply justified the paper's worst fears. As a matter of fact, there is no country in the world where communal representation exists in popular assemblies. It was, however, thought at the time of the introduction of the Council reform that this principle would only be confined in its operations to the Legislative Councils and no attempt would be made to extend it to the Municipalities and the District Boards. There was no doubt an outcry raised in certain provinces to introduce it in the local bodies, but the Governments had the wisdom and the courage to withstand it. Some of the leaders of the Muhammadan communities who are also counted amongst the leaders of the whole country steadfastly opposed this introduction. Mr. Hasan Imam, now a Judge of the High Court, observed that "the method of separate representation on the local bodies will introduce great complications that will subsequently get into the homes of every Indian, be he a Hindu, a Muhammadan, Parsi or Jain, Christian or Sikh, or anybody else." These words correctly and eloquently interpret the general sense of the country. In Bengal not a whisper was heard urging communal elections in local bodies. The better minds of the two leading communities have been occupied with far more serious problems affecting the interests of the nation. A feeling of common danger has kept under control the narrow instincts and prejudices of class and creed. There are visible, on all sides, the distinct signs of a new life. The evil and reactionary force of credal representation has been checked by purer, broader impulses. It may be said with certainty that there was never in Bengal such supreme indifference to the further expansion of the system which is bound to widen the breach between Hindus and Mussalmans. Two disquieting factors are, however, just now to the front. One is the Bengal Government Resolution on the proposed reconstitution of the Calcutta Municipality, in which the principle of communal representation has been introduced without rhyme or reason. The journal goes on to say that it will do the work of the famous apple of discord and again fan into flame the embers of a dying agitation. The other factor is the reply of Sir Harcourt Butler to the question of a Muhammadan member of the Supreme Council regarding separate Hindu and Mussalman electorates on District and Taluk (*sic*) Boards and Municipalities. Sir Harcourt said that "the question of the separate representation of Muhammadans on Municipal and District Boards is under the consideration of the Government of India." The matter has thus not been dropped, but receiving due attention at the hands of the authorities; and, as in the case of the Calcutta Municipality, the people may one day be surprised to learn that communal representation has been thurst upon all local self-governing bodies. The proposal of the Government of Bengal in regard to the Calcutta Municipality looks very small and innocent on paper. But this tiny cloud may, at no distant date, envelop the country in darkness. The paper does not wish that the Calcutta Municipality should be the monopoly of any particular section of the community as such. There are ways in which the legitimate aspirations of all may be fulfilled without having recourse to the expedient of a separate electorate. It therefore warns the Government against introducing the fatal policy in the Calcutta Corporation.

The Bengal Legislative Council.

Amrita Bazar Patrika. 13th Sep. 1913.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and Condition of the People.

1011. Heart-rending is the news from Midnapur, remarks the *Telegraph*. Not only have heinous crimes like dakaiti become prevalent in Contai, but, as apprehended, cholera of a virulent type has appeared in the flooded region. And some idea of the

The Midnapur floods.

Telegraph, 13th Sep. 1913.

actual situation would be formed when parents are selling their offspring for almost a song. The Contai correspondent of the paper has sent the report that one Ratubar, of village Khagong, under thana Bhagabanpur, had not only sold one of his sons for Rs. 2, but was preparing to sell another, when volunteers got scent of the transaction and put a stop to it. Funds are no doubt being raised in almost every part of the Empire for the relief of distress through flood in Western Bengal. Thus the Punjab and United Provinces are sending in their quota of contribution. But it is a matter of speculation if the funds would be anything like adequate to the appalling magnitude of the disaster. It is indeed surprising and disappointing that England is silent and apathetic, and that the Lord Mayor of London has not opened a Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers.

BENGALEE, 12th Sep. 1913.

The Government and relief operations.

1012. The *Bengalee* remarks that the Government has done precious little in affording relief to the flood-stricken people. There are Committees at the district and subdivisional centres—Committees consisting of officials and non-officials, but they spend much of their valuable time in aimless discussions. Places are being marked and mapped with care, and the evident anxiety of the executive is to hunt for materials for a long-winded report. The money that is spent for relief is mostly what is subscribed by the public. "Government" said Sir William Duke in the Council, "has sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for immediate gratuitous relief and Rs. 2,00,000 for agricultural loans over and above the normal provision for the purpose." Is not a sum of Rs. 50,000 extremely inadequate in the present situation? Two lakhs, it is true, have been sanctioned for agricultural loans. But has a single pice been lent to any agriculturist? It is strange that in some official quarters the necessity of giving loans is even called in question. It seems that the district officials have become overcautious in parting with Government money. Perhaps they believe that parsimony will please the Government. The question of housing the poor has not received the consideration it deserves. In fact it is the principal question of the hour. You cannot combat disease under the shelter of the starry sky. Distribution of medicines becomes also a useless work. With a hut and a small loan many may tide over the present crisis. The distress from scarcity of food is still very acute, especially amongst the poor middle classes. Their condition is hard to describe. They cannot beg their food nor seek for employment which a labourer easily finds and is satisfied with. Their sense of respectability is now their greatest foe and they have to bear their lot in silent agony. Relief workers are unable to reach them. It is, however, the duty of the local organization to seek them out. The condition of things is serious from all sides. Private charity is doing its best, but its scope is limited. People look forward to the Government for coping with the crisis. Sir William Duke gave a long list of grants sanctioned for this or that purpose. He did not furnish us with a statement of the ways in which the sanctioned amounts have been spent. The time for estimate-making and sanctioning ought to have been long past and gone. The Government should publish a weekly return of operations actually undertaken. It should be specific and must not indulge in vague generalities. This return is to show the amount of money advanced in loan by the Government in each district and subdivision, the number of huts built and provided for, and deaths if any. It will silence all doubt and criticism and strengthen the position of the Government in the eyes of the people We hope that His Excellency the Governor in Council will consider and give effect to the suggestions.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN WORLD, 10th Sep. 1913.

Miss Maud Allan's intended visit to India.

1013. The *Indian World* observes that the announcement of Miss Maud Allan's intended visit to India has thrown a large number of Anglo-Indians into wild hysterics. Not that these Anglo-Indians have any exception to take either to the manner of her dress or to the nature of her art, but because it is likely to have an unwholesome effect on Indian morality. It has also been suggested that the public exhibitions of her art might give occasions to the Indian mind to take an ungenerous and uncharitable view of the dignity and prestige of English social life. A certain writer in Bombay, in trying to meet the prudery of Mrs. Grundy, has gone so far to the other extreme as to

describe Maud Allan's art as being in tune with the divine harmony of the world and entwining a divine rhythm. It is also said that the unclothed charms of Miss Allan are likely to prove "a spiritual impulse" to the people, and her art a reforming stimulus to Indian national dancing. The paper should very much like to know what the prudes and the purists of the religious world have got to say to this sort of spiritual impulse. The journal does not see why so much fuss should be made over Maud Allan's visit. If it is a question of mere prestige and dignity for the Anglo-Indian world, it is no business of the paper's to enter into this controversy, though it cannot help laughing over the assumption on which this controversy is based. It is believed that the Indian is generally a man of low morals who may not adequately appreciate the "educative" art or the classical "figure" of Maud Allan. Whether the Indian is morally an inferior being to the European is a matter on which the Westerner may not be the most competent person to pronounce an opinion, but when a European crowd goes in raptures and loses itself in joy over a music-hall favourite or a ballet girl or even over the bead-cover of a Maud Allan, Indians realize what it means. As for Miss Maud Allan appearing before an Indian stage with next to nothing on, the Indian public does not care a brass button what she does. Since Carlyle wrote his ponderous essay on *Sartor Resartus*, the European world has concerned itself very much with the philosophy of clothes. In Western countries, the man and woman of to-day is made more by the tailor and the milliner than by either nature or the University. In Asiatic countries, however, particularly in India, Indians have from time immemorial been accustomed to the philosophy of nudity, thanks to the climate and custom. The spiritual impulse that nudity is capable of imparting is no unrevealed chapter to the Indian mind. Only, let Anglo-India beware!

Miss Maud Allan's intended visit to India.

1014. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Quite a tempest has been raging in Anglo-Indian tea-pots—and we are afraid, brains too,—over the proposed Indian tour of a certain Miss Maud Allan—a well-known European beauty and dancer. It is said she treats her audience, or rather spectators, with a delightful sort of dance patented by herself and called 'Salome,' and that the delights of the dance are heightened by the exhibition of the charms of her beauteous person with no better habiliments than strings of beads. Whatever the quality of Miss Allan's dance, there is no doubt of its potent, dynamic properties, else the very mention of it would not have already set so many parties a-dancing. One party has waltzed up to the Police Commissioner with a petition to prevent the threatened arrival of an omen beside which Halley's comet pales into utter insignificance; another party is performing a succession of pirouettes and minuets at the prospect of having an occular demonstration of such a sublime 'art,' for to them what 'art' can be more sublime than when beauty dances on the stage flavoured with beaded nudity? But the beauty of it all is that the anti-Allanists or rather anti-Salomists base their opposition not on the grounds of decency and morals that would have been humanly intelligible, but on the ground of the shock to Indian sentiments that the exhibition of such an 'art' might cause. For are not these people too uncultured and uncivilized to appreciate an 'art' so subtle and so superb? This, to the Indians, is even more delightful than even Miss Maud Allan's Salome, for who ever dreamt the Anglo-Indian Defence Association would evince such a grandmotherly solicitude for preserving the poor Indian from shocks. Another delightful thing, on the other hand, is that the pro-Salomists are claiming for Miss Allan's performances, not only perfectly innocuous properties but also the profoundly positive qualities of imparting 'spiritual impulse' through them. *Soban Allah!* We knew hitherto of bitter medicines conveyed through sugar-coating,—morality conveyed through a coating of fiction, loyalty through a coating of made-to-order text-books, social reform through a coating of lectures from fair, foreign lips. But such is the epidemic of patronization for the eternal baby (India), that she is now sought to be administered rich doses of 'spiritual impulse' through the semi-nude performances of a beaded stage-dancer!"

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 13th Sep. 1913.

The Home Rule Bill.

1015. The political crisis in the United Kingdom is coming to a head, writes the *Bengalee*. The new Home Rule Bill has created almost an impossible situation. The United Kingdom is on the brink of a civil war. One false step—and a headlong plunge into the terrible precipice which is yawning at the feet. For

BENGALEE, 13th Sep. 1913.

months it has heard of the party of violence which men like Sir Edward Carson are getting ready to face the contingency of the passage of the Home Rule Bill. They have been snapping their fingers at the most civilized Government of the day with a sort of defiance which would have made straightway for the convicts' resting place in any other country under the sun. But there are many things in the civilized world which are not even dreamt of in the philosophy of the darker portions of the earth. Lord Loreburn's letter is the latest piece of lurid literature in this great melodrama of the world. He predicts all sorts of horrors for the British Isles if the opposite camps cannot come to any terms on this tangled maze of an Irish question. His sanguinary list no doubt makes the hair stand on an end. And if the London *Times* is to be believed, the Cabinet also is greatly alarmed. The British Cabinet is said to have been frightened out of its wits for seeking to pass an important long-pending piece of legislation with constitutional methods. The *Times* has not perhaps thought for once the effect which this information about the demoralisation of the British Cabinet would produce on the outside world to which it has been vouchsafed. Or its age-long hostility to Irish aspiration, its implacable hatred of Irish patriots culminating in "Parnellism and Crime" is glowing afresh to make it heedless of the effect of its words. The paper cannot conceive of a greater misfortune for the British Empire than that its highest executive should be so weak-kneed. If they are liable to be brow-beaten into submission for discharging according to their lights the responsibility placed in them by the chosen representatives of their countrymen, then adieu to all democratic principles. The august head the British Empire is confronted with the most perplexing of problems. It is simply unthinkable that His Majesty will do anything to risk another affront of the historic reply, "we are the people." The present Government has not come to stay for good. The Opposition is bound to have its opportunity to show what they believe, that the present Government's handiwork cannot be the permanent solution of the Irish question. On what principle they then anticipate the future and seek to stultify the present Government, with all the attendant evils of such a course, is simply incomprehensible to those uninitiated in the ways of party politics. Lord Loreburn has come forward with his suggestion for a conference of party leaders for the settlement of the Irish question. But how can the necessity at all arise unless it be decided to concede to the new Fenians in the ranks of the House itself? Is it or is it not a fact that the House of Commons passed the Home Rule Bill by a clear majority? Is it or is it not a fact that it now only awaits the Royal assent for its final passage? Is the prospect of rioting in the north of Ireland to intimidate the King and the Cabinet of the British Empire into the abandonment of a legitimately and constitutionally passed piece of legislation? Fifty Coercion Acts were passed, one almost every year, to keep down the terrorists of Ireland, and is the British constitution going to be treated as a rag out of deference to the terrorists of Ulster? The acceptance of Lord Loreburn's suggestion, or for the matter of that any halt in the normal march of events, will only mean the kicking downstairs of the moral-force party by the physical, force party, as Lord Morley has phrased it. The Home Rule controversy has the most diversified history behind it. It is a dismal tale of distress and persecution which has seldom any parallel. There have been very distinguished perso ns in the United Kingdom, excepting not even Lord Tennyson and Lord Kelvin, who have always arrayed themselves against this n easure of much-needed relief to the unfortunate Irish people. Gladstone had to suffer the most terrible wrench from the defection of valuable friendships by undertaking to play the good Samaritan to this long-oppressed people. And which man who took upon himself to lift the pack of cares off the back of the heavy-laden has been spared by the world? But that is another story. What the paper is here concernd with is the breakdown of the most approved and up-to-date principle of Government under the stress of intimidation from an influential handful of terrorists. Irish Feniansim could be coerced and killed, but Ulster Fenianism seems to have exhausted the resources of statesmanship.

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

11, Camac Street,
Calcutta,
The 20th September 1913.

B. S. Press—24-9-1913—609X—175—C. W.